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CANTON, OHIO

1913

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The Nations Memorial to William McKinley

THE NATION'S MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM McKINLEY

ERECTED AT CANTON, OHIO

TOGETHER WITH

AUTHENTIC HISTORICAL DATA
RELATING TO McKINLEY'S
LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

By FREDERIC S. HARTZELL

PUBLISHED BY
THE McKINLEY NATIONAL
MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION
CANTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

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PRESIDENT McKINLEY DELIVERING HIS LAST ADDRESS

PORTRAIT FROM WHICH STATUE AT CANTON WAS MODELLED

A CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF McKINLEY'S LIFE

Born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 29, 1843.
Became a student at the district school at Niles, 1849.
Removed to Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, 1852.
Entered the Union Seminary of Poland, 1852.
Joined the Methodist Episcopal Church of Poland, 1859.
Entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, 1860.
Left college on account of illness and same year taught at the Kerr District School near Poland, 1860.
Assistant Postmaster in the Poland Post Office, 1861.
Enlisted as a private in Company "E" of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 11, 1861.
Promoted to Commissary Sergeant, April 15, 1862.
Commissioned Second Lieutenant, September 24, 1862.
Promoted to First Lieutenant, February 7, 1863.
Promoted to Captain of Company "G," July 25, 1864.
First vote for President cast, while on march, for Abraham Lincoln, October 11, 1864.
Commissioned Major by brevet in the Volunteer United States Army by President Lincoln, March 13, 1865.
Mustered out of army, July 26, 1865.
Entered the Albany Law School, 1866.
Admitted to the Bar at Warren, Ohio, in March, 1867.
Elected Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County, Ohio, 1869.
Married January 25, 1871.
Elected to Congress, 1876.
Re-elected to Congress, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888.
Delegate-at-large, Chicago Convention, 1888.
Defeated for Congress, 1890.
Elected Governor of Ohio, November 3, 1891.

Delegate to Minneapolis Convention, 1892.
Re-elected Governor of Ohio, 1893.
Nominated for President, June 18, 1896.
Elected President, November 3, 1896.
Inaugurated President, March 4, 1897.
Re-nominated President, June 21, 1900.
Re-elected President, November 6, 1900.
Second inauguration, March 4, 1901.
Assassinated September 6, 1901.
Died at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, New York, at 2:15 A. M., September 14, 1901.

CHAPTER I

A BRIEF DIGEST OF THE LIFE AND DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICES OF WILLIAM McKINLEY

THIS writing is for the purpose of giving briefly a review of such notable public events in the life of William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, as have in the largest degree affected the welfare of the Nation and of the American people. Able historians will teach all coming generations of the works of the man. Eleven years after his death, it is generally believed that his personality will be ineradicably impressed upon the history of the Nation by its genuine goodness and honor. However that may be, his memory certainly is cherished at this time by the American people with singular tenderness and affectionate admiration. This may be said to be true of his countrymen as a whole and quite regardless of political divisions.

William McKinley was born in the village of Niles, in the County of Trumbull, State of Ohio, on the 29th of January, 1843. His father was William McKinley and his mother Nancy Allison McKinley. While he was but a child the family moved to Poland, a small village in Mahoning County, where the boy was sent to the village school and later to the Poland Academy, in which institution he continued as a student until his seventeenth year. He was at that time sent to Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where his education was to be continued, but after remaining there a short period he was taken ill and obliged to return to his home.

Upon recovery he was appointed a teacher in the district school at Poland. He served in this capacity until the breaking

out of the Civil War, and on the 11th of June, 1861, he volunteered as a private in Company "E" of the Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

As a soldier he served his country continuously from that time until the close of the war, returning to his home in Poland in July, 1865, at the age of twenty-two.

McKinley served as a private in the ranks a little more than ten months, was appointed Commissary Sergeant of his Company on the 15th of April, 1862, and commissioned Second Lieutenant on the 24th of September of the same year. On February 7, 1863, he was appointed to the First Lieutenancy, was made Captain on July 25, 1864, and on March 13, 1865, was made Major by brevet in the regiment in which he originally enlisted. During his military life, as this record indicates, he earned and received distinct and continuous advancement, participating in his several capacities in nineteen serious engagements.

Upon Major McKinley's return to Poland at the close of the war he decided to adopt the law as a profession, and he studied in the office of a prominent attorney for two years, after which he completed his studies in the Albany, New York, Law School. Returning to Ohio, he was admitted to the Bar in 1867.

After his admission to the Bar he opened an office in Canton, and in 1869 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the County of Stark, in which Canton is situated. In this capacity he served one term, then returned to the general practice of his profession, in which he continued until 1876, when he was elected to represent the Eighteenth District of the State of Ohio in the National Congress, to which position he was elected successively seven times, and in which capacity he served for an unbroken period of fourteen years.

At the end of this period, in 1890, through a re-arrangement of the counties composing his District, which threw Stark County into a district very strongly Democratic, he was defeated for re-

Photo by Fred H. Meyer, Canton, O.

McKINLEY ACCEPTING HIS FIRST NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY
AT HIS HOME IN CANTON

election, but in the following year he was unanimously chosen by his party as its candidate for Governor of the State of Ohio, and was duly elected.

He was elected to succeed himself in this position in 1893, serving out his four years in that capacity with such distinction as to compel the admiration of the entire Nation, and in the summer of 1896 the delegates to the Republican National Convention meeting in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, to name a candidate for President of the United States, chose him as their representative, and he was elected to that office in November of that year.

On the 4th of March, 1897, he was inaugurated twenty-fifth President of the United States.

A little more than a year after McKinley's inauguration as President, war was declared between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, its representatives to this country retiring from the Capital at Washington on April 23, 1898. President McKinley was supported during this conflict by both arms of the National Government, no party distinctions being drawn, and in a period of five months the Spanish belligerents were overcome. A formal treaty of peace between the two Nations was entered into by the representatives of the two Governments in the City of Paris, France, on December 10, 1898.

In 1900 McKinley was nominated and elected to succeed himself as President of the Nation, and he was again inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1901.

He passed his vacation of the following summer in his old home, at Canton, Ohio. His salary during his first presidential term had enabled him to purchase and refit the house that had been occupied by him immediately after his marriage. Having never before been the possessor of a home that he could call his own, he took a lively interest in fitting the place for his perma-

nent residence, which he had determined should commence with his retirement from office in the spring of 1905.

The vacation weeks were comparatively exempt from the cares of office and were passed very quietly. It is the impression of those then nearest the President that this summer vacation spanned the happiest period of his life. He was expecting to return to Washington about the middle of September, but he had promised to be present, prior to his departure for Washington, on two occasions of a popular nature. The first was the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo; the second being the State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Cleveland.

Accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and a group of near relatives and friends, he went to Buffalo on September 4th. The people of that City and the assembled visitors received him with the warm greeting that always awaited his coming. His party became the guests of Mr. John G. Milburn, the President of the Exposition. On the following day he delivered a most eloquent address, an utterance that glowed with pride in the existing conditions, and expressed his unbounded confidence in the future of the country.

The program of the next day, September 6th, closed with a public reception. The place chosen for the function was the Temple of Music. The President took the place assigned to him and shook hands with the passers-by, as has been the custom of our Presidents at public receptions. In the line of approaching visitors was a man who had his right hand bound up in a handkerchief. The President put out his hand as if to shake the newcomer's left, but instead of extending his left the man raised up his bound-up right hand and fired two shots from a revolver.

The second shot of the assassin, Leon Czolgosz, a Polish anarchist, was fatal. The President lingered a week, retaining his consciousness until the last. Being advised that the end was near he responded: "Good-bye, all, good-bye. It is God's way; His

will be done, not ours." He died in the early morning of September 14, 1901.

No American President had more just reason to be content with his official record than William McKinley. Nor have the people of America ever been more united in favorable appreciation of the service rendered to their country by a Chief Magistrate. His reluctance in yielding to the popular demand for the forcible suppression of Spanish cruelty in Cuba will be remembered. "The splendid game of war" did not allure him. His memory, seared by the horrors of the great conflict of the States, in which he had received his baptism of fire, prompted him to an heroic stand for arbitration and peace with the ancient kingdom. When once the die was cast, however, he threw into the conflict the wisdom and energy of a great general trained to the nicest sense of honor, and with a sedulous care that well-nigh wrecked a constitution of marvelous virility he pursued a sleepless policy of aggression that made the dreadful struggle one of weeks, and reduced the inexorable brutalities of war with all its terrors to the minimum. The pages of history recording the results of the war reflect the highest honor on his country and his administration.

Never was the whole country so shocked as by the news of his death.

Never was a President more sincerely mourned than was William McKinley.

His successor, President Roosevelt, did a most gracious thing, and one that brought him much confidence and popularity, in his declaration just prior to taking his oath of office, that it would be his aim to carry out the purposes and policies of McKinley.

William McKinley was married to Ida Saxton, daughter of James A. and Katherine D. Saxton, in Canton, Ohio, on January

25, 1871. He was the father of two children, both of whom died in infancy.

Katharine, the first child, was born on the 25th of December, 1871, and died June 25, 1875.

Ida, the second child, was born on March 31, 1873, and died August 22, 1873.

Ida Saxton McKinley, wife of William McKinley, died May 26, 1907.

CHAPTER II

NOTABLE EVENTS OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION

1897

March 4.	The inauguration of McKinley and Hobart.
April 17.	War declared by Turkey against Greece.
May 20.	The United States passed the joint resolution recognizing the belligerency of Cuba.
June 14.	The boundary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela ratified at Washington.
June 24.	The Dingley tariff act signed by President McKinley.
August 25.	President Borda of Uruguay assassinated.
September 15.	An attempt made to assassinate President Diaz of Mexico.
September 18.	The treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey signed.
December 12.	The death of Mrs. Nancy McKinley, mother of the President, at Canton, Ohio.

1898

January 25.	The battleship Maine arrived at Havana.
February 8.	Letter published written by Minister De Lome disparaging President McKinley. After publication of the letter De Lome asked the Spanish government to accept his resignation.
February 15.	Battleship Maine blown up.

February 17. United States government appointed a naval court to inquire into the cause of the destruction of the Maine.

March 5. General Fitzhugh Lee's recall requested by the Spanish government, and promptly refused by the United States.

March 7. Bill introduced in the House appropriating $50,000,000 for national defense. Passed the House March 7th and the Senate March 8th, and was signed by the President.

March 12. Battleship Oregon sailed from San Francisco to meet the Atlantic squadron.

March 12. Spain offered armistice to the Cuban insurgents.

March 25. Report of the Maine court of inquiry delivered to the President and transmitted to Congress, reaching there March 28th.

April 5. United States Consuls in Cuba recalled.

April 11. President McKinley sent message to Congress on the Cuban situation, in which he advised intervention without recognition of the Cuban government.

April 19. Congress recognized independence of Cuba and authorized use of United States forces in intervention.

April 20. President issued ultimatum to Spain.

April 22. Proclamation announcing war issued by President McKinley.

April 23. President McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers.

April 24. War against the United States formally declared by Spain.

May 1.	Spanish fleet at Manila entirely destroyed by Dewey's fleet.
May 19.	Arrival of Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago, Cuba.
May 25.	Second call for 75,000 volunteers issued by the President.
June 3.	Merrimac sunk in the harbor of Santiago by Lieutenant Hobson.
June 20.	United States Army of Invasion landed in Cuba under General Shafter.
July 1–2.	El Caney and San Juan, Cuba, captured by United States troops.
July 3.	Admiral Cervera's fleet attempted to escape and was entirely destroyed by United States fleet.
July 26.	Spanish government, through French Ambassador Cambon, asked for terms of peace.
August 12.	Peace protocol signed and armistice proclaimed. Cuban blockade raised.
October 18.	United States took formal possession of Porto Rico.
December 10.	Peace treaty signed at Paris.

1899

February 10.	Peace treaty with Spain ratified by the United States Senate.
July 7.	President called for ten regiments to quell Filipino insurrection.
July 15.	Secretary of War Alger resigned.
July 22.	Elihu Root appointed Secretary of War.
September 26.	Arrival of Admiral Dewey from Philippines in New York harbor.

October 10.	Transvaal war begun.
October 12.	Alaskan boundary dispute temporarily arranged by Great Britain and the United States.
November 21.	Vice-President Hobart died at Paterson, New Jersey.

1900

January 2.	Secretary Hay announced the success of the "open door" policy in China.
February 5.	Hay-Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty signed.
March 14.	Gold standard currency bill signed by President McKinley.
June 19.	Legations at Peking attacked by Chinese.
June 21.	McKinley and Roosevelt nominated.
July 5.	Bryan and Stevenson nominated as Democratic candidates on national ticket.
July 30.	King Humbert of Italy assassinated.
August 14.	Relief of Peking legations by allied armies.
November 6.	President McKinley re-elected.

1901

January 22.	Death of Queen Victoria and accession of King Edward.
March 4.	McKinley and Roosevelt inaugurated.
March 23.	Aguinaldo captured.
April 1.	Incorporation of the billion-dollar steel trust.
April 29.	President McKinley started on his western tour.
May 28.	Cuba accepts Platt amendment to the constitution.
September 5.	President McKinley arrived at Pan-American Exposition, where he delivered an address.

McKINLEY HOME

CHAPTER III

A REVIEW OF PERSONAL TRAITS AND NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF WILLIAM McKINLEY

IN THE opening pages of this book appears a concise mention of the most important features characterizing the career of William McKinley; also chronological summaries of events pertaining to his life, and to concurrent changes in the history of the times in which he lived.

The people of nearly all the great nations of the world know in advance who is to be the successor of an existing ruler. With them the chief office is a family inheritance. In America no family is so highly favored. All that is known about the matter is that, somewhere in the United States, there is living a man, or boy, who will in due time become the head of the Nation. Our Constitution says that our President must be native-born; in all other respects it allows the people to make their own free choice.

In the year 1843 the village of Niles, Ohio, was small. There were no rich, and no dependent poor. The fathers worked for a living and the mothers reared the families. Such were the modest conditions under which William McKinley made his entry into the world. He was the fourth child in a family of seven. He went to the village school with the other children, and later on by his industry helped to bear the burdens of the growing family. Who could have been found rash enough to predict, or wise enough to foresee, that this poor boy would one day be the Chief Magistrate of this great Nation?

There are not wanting many other phases in the development of McKinley's career that border closely on the romantic. He commenced life poor; his beginnings got no help from social

prestige or political influence; his education advanced little beyond the grade of the common school. And yet, in the great places to which he mounted step by step—legislative, administrative and executive—he acquitted himself with that admirable tact and sagacity that won the confidence and the hearts of his countrymen.

It would be difficult to imagine a man more agreeable in social companionship. His manners were natural and therefore most pleasing. Like his modes of thought, they were simple, easy, the unrestrained, hearty, cordial expression of his nature. He was the perfect type of a true American citizen. Undoubtedly his pleasing personality, and his intuitive knowledge and practice of the proprieties in all social contacts, whether these involved only the meeting of an old friend, or a state dinner given by him in the White House in honor of the heads of departments, or of ambassadors from foreign lands, were strong factors in his official advancement.

His extraordinary popularity, especially among laboring people, was chiefly due to other reasons. It was due, in fact, to his powerful and, finally, successful efforts as the protagonist of their welfare. A fair understanding of the incipiency and methods of this championship necessitates a glance backward.

The earliest progenitors of the McKinley family in America were of Scotch-Irish stock. They came to this country prior to the Revolution, and some of the members of the family held very honorable place in the army under Washington. Numerically the Scotch-Irish immigration was of comparatively slender proportions, but the names of their descendants constitute a very honorable page in American history. Among others the list comprises Jefferson and Jackson, Clay, Calhoun and Horace Greeley. President McKinley's mother was of the Campbell family, also from the land of Burns and Bonnie Doon. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all known as "iron" men. With varying

fortune they had occupied themselves with the development of the iron resources, both in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

During his long term in Congress, William McKinley represented a district in which, including his own father, three generations of his progenitors, all iron men, lived and died. His father learned the trade of iron moulder, but afterwards embarked in the furnace business, making iron from native ores with charcoal. Owing to political changes, he had a varying fortune. His first charcoal furnace was at Niles, Ohio; his second at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania; his third at Lorain, Ohio, and his last venture was at Caseville, Michigan.

It was during McKinley's eighteenth year, and while he was teaching a country school, that the guns of Sumter sounded the call to arms. It was in June, 1861, that he responded to the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand men, to serve three years, or during the war. He enlisted as a private soldier in Company "E," Twenty-third Ohio Regiment. The personnel of the officers in command of this regiment comprised historic names, men of great influence whose high esteem and warm friendship, in after years, were grateful accessories to McKinley in his struggle for the measures of reform with which his name came to be so honorably associated.

The first Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio was W. S. Rosencrans who became one of the most noted generals in the war. It was while he commanded the Army of the Cumberland, second in size only to the Army of the Potomac, that the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, among the bloodiest conflicts of the war, were fought. The first Lieutenant-Colonel was Stanley Matthews, who, after his term of military service, was elected Senator from Ohio, and subsequently became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court at Washington. The first Major was Rutherford B. Hayes, who became a general in the army; afterwards Governor of his own State, then President of the United

States. The regiment was mustered into the service by General John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency, in 1856, and a prominent figure in pioneer American history.

During a large part of his soldier life McKinley was an aid on the staff of General Hayes, one of the bravest of our commanders, and one whose place was at the forefront in many of the most fiercely contested battles of the Army of the Potomac. Eleven years after the war Hayes was elected President, and McKinley member of Congress. In the war Hayes had risen from Colonel to General, and McKinley from private to Major. Hayes was afterward thrice elected Governor. During his campaigns he frequently visited Canton, always being the guest of the McKinley home. The affectionate regard of these men for each other was very marked.

It was particularly felicitous for Major McKinley that his first four years in Congress were coincident with the administration of President Hayes. The youngest member of Congress, he had the intimate and near friendship of the ruler of the Nation. No direct political advancement could, or did, grow out of this friendship. That, of necessity, had to be adjudged by the jury that composed his Congressional district. The manner in which he acquitted himself before his constituents is well enough known and does not come within the scope of this sketch. That he was chosen as their standard bearer for seven successive campaigns was due, and could be due, to himself alone.

Nevertheless the friendship of the President toward the young Congressman was an aid to his quick prestige with the prominent leaders in Congress such as rarely falls to the lot of a new man. The Canton people were pleased to find that their city had become a Mecca for great men. Garfield and Blaine, Hamlin and Logan, General and Senator Sherman, Windom, Burrows, and many others of equal note visited the city time and

again as guests of their representative. They took no pains to disguise their partiality for him, expressed in terms that indicated a strong belief in his future as a powerful exponent and defender of the civic methods which he and they had espoused. As a matter of fact he had lost no opportunity to impress Congress and the country with the economic views with which his youth had been imbued, and which his later studies had precipitated in the form of absolute conviction.

Although William McKinley was in office during nearly the entire period of his maturer years, it would convey a wrong impression to speak of him as an office-hunter. It would be more correct to say that the offices sought him. When his party was at the point of selecting its candidate for an important campaign, and when the other aspirants found themselves confronted by McKinley's prestige and popularity, they remained discreetly away from a convention that could have but one easily discernible result.

The faultlessness of McKinley's personal life shielded him from hurtful charges so apt to be exploited during the heat of political campaigns. In the absence of any available advantages from this source the opposition was forced to resort to other measures. The most promising of these was the "gerrymander," a change in a congressional district with the design of defeating some measure, or some candidate for office.

Prior to his election to the governorship of Ohio he was universally spoken of as Major McKinley. Major McKinley's first election to Congress was from a Republican district composed of Stark (the County of his residence), Mahoning, Columbiana and Carroll counties. That was in 1876.

In the following year, 1877, the Democrats obtained control of the Ohio Legislature. A new district was constructed—this time of Stark, Ashland, Wayne and Portage Counties—a district which had footed up a Democratic majority of eighteen hundred.

In 1878 Major McKinley carried this district with thirteen hundred majority.

Again, in 1883, a new district was framed comprising Stark, Medina, Summit and Wayne Counties, on lines that seemed to justify the expectation of a Democratic majority of nine hundred, but at the election in 1884 Major McKinley had a large majority.

Once more, in 1889, the Ohio Legislature redistricted the State, this time constructing the Eighteenth—known as McKinley's district—in such a way as to make it Democratic by four thousand votes.

That a man who had just seen his Congressional struggle of fourteen years' duration crowned with victory, and one who was, at that moment, in the enjoyment of prestige for wise statesmanship, for power in debate, and for safe leadership, such as has fallen to the lot of very few men, should invite or willingly assume the drudgery of such a campaign as this condition presaged is naturally out of the question. Nevertheless, fearless of the uses which he knew would be made of the fact of his defeat, he yielded to importunity and used his utmost efforts to gain the victory. He reduced the Democratic majority from four thousand to three hundred and three, and his defeat may justly be regarded as his greatest victory at the polls.

In 1891 Major McKinley was the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. Very rarely did he have competitors for a party nomination. There was no other candidate for Governor, and McKinley, though with unfeigned reluctance, relegated attention to his private affairs to a later day and accepted the Republican candidacy.

The nomination implied the platform. The questions to be decided were of national import. The nominee represented issues that overtopped his State. This personal wage of battle and polling of votes in a close State for a law of most complex nature, which had not yet fully gone into effect, bordered closely on

rashness. Republican defeat in the single State of Ohio, and in the year of 1891, would have inflicted most serious injury to his party. Major McKinley fully appreciated the gravity of the dilemma in which he was placed. He was elected by a majority of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and seven.

In 1893 McKinley was again nominated for Governor of Ohio. He was now able to add the achievements of his career as an executive officer to his history as legislator. He had been Governor two years, and his record was an open book. The vindication of himself and the championship of his party from the stump was easy. Like everything else undertaken by him, it was thoroughly well done. His success approximated a result never before reached in Ohio in times of peace, being a majority of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five.

A narrative of the events constituting the life history of Governor McKinley during the years succeeding his second election would be simply a history of Ohio for the concurrent period. As to whether his career in executive office merited the approbation of his fellow citizens was settled in a most conclusive and honorable way; first by the unanimity of the Ohio delegates for his candidacy for the Presidency in the St. Louis convention in June, 1896, and then by his immense popular majority for President at the November election in the same year.

Biographers of McKinley, and reviewers of the history of his time, undertake to present the causes of his rise from the humble family home in Niles to the Chief Magistracy of one of the greatest nations in the world's history. An epitome of the factors that, it is claimed, have contributed to his success would be of interest, but the scope of this memoir forbids its introduction. The campaign for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1895–6 disclosed some of these causes in a striking manner. The most interesting of these revelations was in the fact that although Major McKinley was not the choice of the

professional politicians—most of that class were his avowed opponents—he was, nevertheless, the popular favorite.

He was without prestige of family other than falls to the lot of any American born of industrious, God-fearing parents. He had been a soldier, but his highest military grade was comparatively humble. He had no wealth, no sumptuous establishment which enabled him to entertain and impress the social world. He had only his invalid wife and himself, and the mention of this fact exacts a retrospective glance at an event of capital import in the life of Major McKinley.

Back in the seventies the handsome ex-soldier was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School in Canton. At a quadrennial conference of that church, held years later in Cleveland, Ohio, an attending minister penciled on his knee an incident that he had just heard. The editor of one of the "Advocates" sat just in front of him. He passed his little sheet over to him with this whisper: "Here is an item for your paper." It read thus:

> Nothing more romantic and beautiful in the matter of courtship has ever been published than that of the next President with the lovely woman who is now his wife. In Canton, the town where they resided, she was teacher of a large bible class in the First Presbyterian Church, and he the superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In going to their respective schools they passed each other at a certain corner, and found it pleasant to stop occasionally and indulge in conversation concerning their work. This went on for many months, until, on an ever-memorable Sunday afternoon in their history, he said to her:
>
> "I don't like this separation every Sunday, you going one way and I another. Let us change the order. Suppose after this we always go the same way. I think that is the thing for us to do What do you think?"
>
> "I think so, too," was the answer, which gave him the most beautiful of wives and her one of the noblest and most devoted of husbands.

The marriage took place on January 25, 1871. Their first child, Katie, born on Christmas day, 1872, lived to be three years and six months old. Their second child, Ida, lived only

half a year. In March, 1873, less than fifteen months after the birth of her first child, Mrs. McKinley's mother died.

These cruel separations, coming one after another in quick succession, prostrated Mrs. McKinley, so that for many months her life hung suspended on a very slender thread. Her nervous system, most sensitive and high strung, was almost wrecked. The wounds upon her heart never fully healed. The most eminent specialists failed to restore the equipoise of perfect health. There was no defined malady or disease; none of the irritability of feeble selfishness or prostration. When the enchanting dream of life was obscured by the sharp, quick eclipse of death, she fell into strong and loving arms, where, cradled by patience and goodness beyond the reach of words, and soothed by the healing hand of time, she was restored to the circle of those she had held most dear.

McKinley's devotion to his wife has few parallels. It had been unceasingly, sensitively watchful. None could see, or know of it without being touched. A strong admiration for him is the inevitable result. This Nation is made up, not only of Republicans and Democrats, or Protectionists and Freetraders, but of parents and children, of husbands and wives. Human nature, goodness and self-sacrifice open the door to our favor; at the very least they oil the hinges, however rusted by prejudice and partisanisms.

The widespread favor of the people toward Major McKinley was largely due to something else; was in fact due to his achievements as a legislator, and to his powerful advocacy of political principles and methods in the public forums of the Nation. The preparation for such labors as he accomplished necessarily presupposes seclusion, exhaustive study and profound thought.

Excepting during the occupancy of his seat in the sessions of Congress, Mrs. McKinley was at her husband's side during all his public life. He was thus spared the exhausting and time-

consuming inroads made on the lives of public men by the exactions of modern society life. Education, reading, temperament and perspicacity eminently fitted her for useful and helpful companionship. He was a great social favorite, but he needed no other society; his place was at her side. And it was there, in that pure atmosphere, sanctified by love, by sorrow, and by supremest devotion, that Major McKinley built the foundations of that faith in himself, of that splendid reputation for patriotic statesmanship, that assured to him the highest token of approbation within the gift of a free people.

Remembering all these gracious phases of the life of our martyred President, visitors to the Mausoleum at Canton will carry away with them certain recollections that are sure to vie successfully with the noble architecture of the great tomb for the uppermost place in their hearts. Where is the American wife who could enter the shadows under that majestic dome of granite; who could stand upon that beautifully tessellated floor of rarely blended marbles—stand face to face with the imposing sarcophagus, double-crowned with the two caskets of granite, and inscribed with equal prominence in letters of gold—"William McKinley," "Ida McKinley"?—where is the American woman who could view this stately tribute without a feeling of affectionate admiration for the rarely blended character that inspired it?

It is probable that no document from McKinley's pen electrified the country so intensely as his first written acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1896. His reputation as an orator and debater had already placed him in the front rank as a leader and statesman. In 1896 new questions of vital import to the Republic were wedging their way to the front. In the paper referred to the questions pertaining to the public welfare, commercial, financial, political, were analyzed by a master hand. His party knew that no mistake had been made, and the country approved the policies he had foreshadowed with

almost unprecedented unanimity. The same clearness, justice and patriotism characterized his presidential messages and inaugural addresses. A review of McKinley's presidential career, extending from March, 1897, to September, 1901, really involves the history of his country during the same period. The best review of his career as President was written by McKinley himself. It is to be found in his last inaugural address, delivered by him in Washington, March 4, 1901.

Having thus briefly glanced at a few of the events characterizing McKinley's official life, a review of his methods, and, incidentally, of the causes to which his popularity in his State, and in the country at large, may be attributed, will not be without interest. For the ascertainment of the immediate and direct causes we do not go far. His legislative acts simply voiced convictions entertained by the great body of his party in and out of Congress, and his vindication of these acts elicited the confidence and admiration of the people. His career as Governor of Ohio gave ample proof that the conscience, the straightforwardness, and the broad grasp upon public affairs which characterized his leadership in Congress constituted the best possible equipment for the attainment of success in the executive field. The unexampled and unheard-of majority on the occasion of his re-election, after his first two years of governorship, in 1893, left nothing to be doubted as to the popular estimate of him as an executive officer.

While the events which make up the official history of a public man indicate in a general way the reasons for his rise or fall in public esteem, the inquiry which reveals the special and fundamental causes of his success or failure will have to be more precise. It will have to take into account, not only events or sequences, but more especially the personal traits, character, and methods of the individual with whose efforts these sequences are associated. It will be most satisfactory to take a glance at the

personal methods which were peculiar to President McKinley, for these not only disclose the traits of the man—they intrinsically constitute the proof and basis of that characterization which should be the objective point of critical inquiry.

We are often told that the old order of things has passed away and that a new age is upon us, with new issues and new ways of solving the problem of life. This is only partially true. Many of the old issues remain; but as to the novelty of many modern conditions there can be no doubt. The most striking of the changes referred to are those involving the swift and thorough dissemination of intelligence.

Formerly opportunities for seeing, hearing, and even reading the utterances of public men were comparatively rare. Railroads, telegraphs, printing presses were not as we now find them. The adherents of a party leader who had obtained distinction could exploit the public, summoning to their aid many advantages which are not now available.

What simile is strong enough to correctly picture the close scrutiny to which public men are subjected now, when, not only all sayings and events of any interest, but also the more important comments thereon, are, within a few hours, published in every corner of the land? And then, inside of a few added hours, come back the responses of the people, streams that, uniting, form that great current of public opinion which carries all before it.

It was under these conditions, when the public passed intelligent judgment on every act and every utterance the very day, and almost the very hour, of its occurrence, that McKinley, step by step, gained the high position in public confidence and esteem that resulted in his large majorities in 1896 and in 1900. His judgment of public measures had the unanimous approbation of his party. His skill and power in debate constantly prevailed. His personal record was impermeable. The endorsement of his executive career had no parallel. In making this allusion to the

WILLIAM McKINLEY

IDA McKINLEY

unique majority by which McKinley was reelected to the Governor's chair in 1893, the propriety of a cursory review of his methods and peculiarities in forensic and campaigning work easily suggests itself.

The one word which, more than any other, characterizes his life and his methods is "simplicity." No one can recall the impression left on the mind by his speeches without confirming this statement. In his presentation of a subject all digressions that have as their main object a desire to make a show of learning, a flight of oratory, or a captious appeal, are conspicuously absent. There was no place for tawdry rhetoric or forensic display. On the contrary, there was a straightforward, consecutive and connected analysis of the issue under inspection, and, when the speaker had concluded, he had left upon the minds of his hearers, not only a clear and strong impression and understanding of the subject, but also of the facts and arguments upon which his convictions were founded.

The science of political economy is most complex. Speeches such as McKinley prepared involved vast reading and research. His presentations of the subjects were, therefore, not only models of simplicity, but had all the added force that can be conferred by sound logic and argument. This constitutes the charm of his stump speeches to mixed audiences. The great tariff subject, so complex and mysterious, was presented so simply that every man could clearly comprehend it. The speaker did no fine spinning. He confined himself to elementary features. He dispelled the fogs and mysteries and ushered his hearers into the secrets of the whole thing. This square, honest, simple style of exposition lent a justly merited charm and power to McKinley's campaigning methods. Humor, pathos, and straining after dramatic effect all were absent, and yet no public speaker in the land was more sought after, nor hailed with greater delight than this plain-

talking but earnest champion of American industry. It was the very triumph of simplicity.

Although McKinley was thoroughly versed in the minutiæ of party mechanism, and was a profound student of politics in the broadest sense, his preference for the open, old-style modes of campaigning was most decided. Pending his candidacy, whether for Congress or Governor, he seemed to have no other thought than to meet every voter and present his views of the situation in person.

The keynote and mainspring of effort with him was his well-rooted conviction that the real good of the State must proceed from the family, the home, the individual. The prosperity, the real welfare of one is the welfare of all. Every great political reform with which his name had been identified has had as its principal aim the betterment of personal opportunity for the wage worker and the householder. It was, therefore, with the consciousness and confidence of a noble purpose that he met every citizen, mounted every platform, and, being the very personification of health, vigor, energy and frankness, he became one of the most formidable as well as one of the most honorable and admirable campaign leaders this country has ever known.

The simplicity which characterized McKinley's methods of analysis and of presenting his subject may be safely taken as the keynote of the man in all respects. Being actuated by well-grounded opinion, with a contagious earnestness, he was always consistent and probably never made a speech he would have wished to recall. His record as a veteran soldier in the Union army left no doubt as to his past affiliations. He may have been less versatile than others, but he never went wrong.

His rhetoric was not florid, but carried conviction by its strong logic and earnestness. No one ever accused him of imitation—his style, gestures, mannerisms were all his own. He was favored with a splendid voice which, without much apparent

effort, and with great staying qualities under long stress, was capable of filling the largest halls.

Neither in his public nor private utterances did he resort to personalities. He was an ideal gentleman. He assailed no one personally, and for those who ventured to assail him the recoil was sufficient to put a quietus to their power for harm.

THE ARCHITECT OF THE MEMORIAL.

Mr. Harold Van Buren Magonigle was born in Bergen Heights, New Jersey, in 1867, and began his architectural career some fourteen years later with Vaux & Radford in New York. His experience in this and other offices—among them those of Messrs. C. C. Haight, Rotch & Tilden of Boston, and McKim, Mead & White—was a varied and valuable one. In 1889 he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Architectural League of New York, and in 1894 he won one of the most sought for prizes of the young architect, the Rotch Traveling Scholarship, which allowed him to spend some years in Europe in the study of his profession. He was the first student to enter the American Academy in Rome. Since his return he has won distinction as a designer of force and originality, and is known as one of the most brilliant draughtsmen of the day.

Among his executed works may be mentioned the Gates Avenue Court House in Brooklyn, the National Maine Monument and the Firemen's Memorial in New York City, the City Club of Auburn, New York, and the important school building for Mrs. Dow at Briarcliff Manor, New York.

He has been successful in many important competitions, among them that for the National Water Gate in memory of Robert Fulton to be erected in New York, and he won fourth place in a field of one hundred and thirty-seven in the international competition for a plan for the Federal Capital City of Australia, and prizes in many others.

Mr. Magonigle has written and lectured on architectural subjects. He is a Fellow and Director of the American Institute of Architects, and President of the Association of the Alumni of the American Academy in Rome.

Photo by Fred. W. Meyer, Canton, O.

SELECTING THE SITE FOR THE MEMORIAL

ALEXANDER B. REVELL — MARCUS A. HANNA — JOHN G. MILBURN
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
CORNELIUS N. BLISS — HENRY C. PAYNE
WILLIAM R. DAY — FREDERIC S. HARTZELL
WILLIAM A. LYNCH
MYRON T. HERRICK
WILLIAM McCONWAY — GEO. B. CORTELYOU

CHAPTER IV

A DESCRIPTION OF THE McKINLEY MEMORIAL AT CANTON, OHIO

BY THE ARCHITECT

THE property of the Association is of irregular shape and includes, approximately, twenty-six acres. It is adjoined along a portion of the northerly and westerly boundaries by Westlawn Cemetery; to the south lies the "Water Works" Park, but separated from it by Linden Avenue, the thoroughfare chiefly used by visitors who go to the Memorial in vehicles. The nearest trolley line is on West Tuscarawas Street, about a quarter of a mile from the southerly boundary, and Hazlett Avenue is the principal line of communication between that street and the westerly entrance to the grounds at the end of Hazlett. When the city park system, of which the "Water Works" Park is now a nucleus, is extended, the natural and more agreeable route from the cars will lie through the park. A carriage road is also proposed, and visitors will thus be led directly to the main entrance.

In its original condition the southerly portion of the property, for about a thousand feet north of Linden Avenue, was low-lying, swampy land, with a branch of the Nimishillen Creek near the easterly line and a raceway that supplies the Water Works running diagonally across it. Beyond this swamp the ground rose quite abruptly into the eminence known as "Monument Hill," the site chosen for the Mausoleum itself. This hill is at the end or spur of a long ridge, separated from the Cemetery on the southwest and northwest by a little valley and on the northeast by a densely wooden ravine. It is a gravel formation with some thin strata of shale and white clay. Its base was fringed

with willows and wild cherry and some fair specimens of elm. The hill itself was bare of trees, except to the north, where a thin stand of red oaks and other hardwood growth existed. In the valley between the hill and the Cemetery was the bed of an old mill-pond, through which ran a copious brook, with some fine willows on its southerly bank.

There were but two fixed factors to guide the architect with respect to the general plan to be worked out—the Mausoleum was to stand on Monument Hill, and the approach thereto was to be from Linden Avenue. After a careful examination of the ground he determined upon two points of departure for the development of his design. First, that the Mausoleum and its immediate entourage should be circular in form, as best adapted to the natural shape of the hill; and, second, that with an abundant supply of water so readily available a treatment of the approaches that should include some use of it was clearly indicated. The earliest sketches contained the germ of the finished work, and as the plan developed it was observed that its shape suggested a cross-hilted sword with the Mausoleum at the junction of the blade, guard and hilt—the cross of the martyr, the sword of the President in time of war. This idea was adhered to and carried into execution. The southerly arm of the cross is formed by the approach roads and a "Long Water" or basin and the main flight of steps; the easterly and westerly arms by minor flights; and the northerly by a broad, straight drive, connected by a winding road with the system of drives in the adjacent cemetery.

As the design took definite form various other considerations presented themselves; the Memorial was to be dedicated to a great man of simple and dignified life; it was to be erected in a small city, not a metropolitan center; and the funds available were not such as to warrant lavish display had such been either appropriate or desirable. On the other hand, the property was of con-

siderable extent, the distances themselves on a monumental scale. All this contributed to suggest a design that should express the dignity of McKinley's character, be conceived on a scale commensurate with its environment, and possess such breadth and unity of effect that it might be comprehended in all its essentials at a first glance, and with such a treatment of the details of the composition as would not disturb the ensemble but give interest, variety and scale on nearer approach. Reduced to its simplest terms, the composition possesses two salient characteristics: (*a*) A long vista between walls of foliage leading up to (*b*) a green terraced hill crowned by the Mausoleum.

For a vista of adequate width, one that would afford an unobstructed view of the Mausoleum and its immediate adjuncts, a single roadway was out of the question; the scale would have been too large. The streets by which the Memorial is approached are of moderate width, and it was not possible to create a proper point of departure at Linden Avenue for a wide boulevard. It seemed more desirable to effect a gradual transition from the scale of the city streets to that of the Memorial, and vice versa, so that a visitor would be insensibly led from the one scale to the other on entering and on leaving the grounds. Moreover, a vista of equal width throughout its length would have seemed to converge unduly at its further end. The problem was solved by establishing the width of the road at thirty feet, at its junction with Linden Avenue, corresponding to the width of the roadbed of that thoroughfare, gradually widening for a distance of about three hundred feet to the foot of the "Long Water," which itself takes up and prolongs the lines of the road and widens to fifty-four feet at its upper end. At the foot of this basin the road divides into two, each of a clear width of twenty feet, which pass up the sides and enter an oblong plaza, at the base of the hill, lying transversely to the axis of the approaches.

The treatment of the approaches was suggested by the original condition of the ground. Linden Avenue lay seventeen feet below the foot of the hill, and the swampy land between varied from six or eight to fifteen and eighteen feet below these points. Two dikes were therefore constructed at either side of the proposed basin, connecting at its foot with a broader, single dike to Linden Avenue. Part of the material was excavated from the basin, and the balance was brought in from outside, to a total extent of about eighty thousand cubic yards.

One of the chief springs of interest in landscape work lies in the quality of surprise, in re-awakening interest at certain points. It has been noted that Linden Avenue lies seventeen feet below the foot of the hill a thousand feet distant. The approach roads therefore are constantly rising, and as a result the Long Water is not visible on entering the grounds, nor until the foot of it is almost reached, when it reveals itself as a silver mirror reflecting the Mausoleum and the landscape on its surface. An interesting problem was presented in the treatment of this feature. The source of supply originally contemplated was from the pond to be re-created on the site of the old mill-pond before referred to, and the greatest head that could be secured was so slight that it was necessary to keep the water-level in the basin as low as possible; since the level of the roads was constantly rising along the sides, the water would, by an optical illusion, have appeared to run down hill toward the Mausoleum. In order to overcome this the basin was subdivided into five levels, each twenty inches higher than the one below, the result being that, as a whole, it is made more nearly parallel to the line of the banks. These changes in level produce four cascades which pour over weir walls curved to avoid the stiffness of straight lines and to catch the light in different ways on the veil of water. One of the refinements practiced, to avoid the apparent dip in the center of any long, horizontal line, was to build the roadbeds, and consequently

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THE MEMORIAL FROM THE PLAZA

the top of the banks beside the basin, on the arc of a circle, the chord passing through a point at the southerly side of the Plaza and the crown of Linden Avenue, the highest point of the arc being two feet above the chord at its center. This device gives unusual spring and life to the lines and surfaces. The roadbeds are excellently constructed with a foundation of large cobble stones, one foot thick, topped with six inches of gravel thoroughly rolled and compacted. Catch basins and systems of pipes for drainage and for a water supply for sprinkling the lawns and caring for the trees and shrubs were installed.

Besides the transition from the scale of the streets to that of the Memorial, another was necessary—a gradual change in character that should have its effect upon the visitor. The interest must constantly increase, the elements of the design must be multiplied, minor compositions contributing to the general effect be introduced, and all the adjuncts must become more architectural in their character and the mind insensibly prepared for the severe design of the tomb itself. Therefore, from the entrance to the Plaza at the base of the hill, while the lines of road and Long Water are entirely formal, the elements used are merely such as nature provides in turf, trees and shrubs, except the low copings of the basin. The Plaza seemed the proper place for the actual interfusion of natural and architectural forms. Accordingly it is enclosed and defined by low, heavy, granite walls on the north and south, but at the segmental ends to the east and west the enclosure is made by broad hedges of privet clipped to the height and width of the walls, accented by large granite piers at either side of openings giving access on the east to a footpath leading around the hill to the ravine and on the west to a road connecting with the cemetery drives. Japanese Ivy (Ampelopsis) is planted at certain intervals to cover and conceal portions of the granite work, to soften its hard lines and assist, with broad bands of turf carried all around the Plaza, in

uniting it to its natural surroundings. On the northerly side are two granite garden houses for the storage of tools and the like, placed opposite to and centering upon the roads bordering the basin. They serve, on the esthetic side, a double purpose—to give, individually, points of interest at the ends of the road vistas, and, together, to act as part of a triangular composition of which the statue and pedestal form the apex. On the southerly side the line of the enclosing wall, opposite to the main flight of approach steps, is broken by a segmental recess or bay. The turf bank on the basin side of the wall is curved to follow this line, and the coping of the Long Water at its foot repeats it, thus interlocking, as it were, the basin and Plaza. From the center of the north side rises the main flight of approach steps, fifty feet wide in the clear and flanked by copings at each side four feet in width. It is broken into four flights of twenty-three risers each, with broad landings between, the central one being twenty feet and the two others fifteen feet wide. The total length is one hundred and ninety-four feet.

On the lower edge of the central landing stands the pedestal of the statue, of Knoxville marble, resting on a socle of Milford granite (the material used for all of the exterior masonry of the Memorial, including that of the Mausoleum). The pedestal is extremely simple, the base being merely a torus, fillet and scotia, the die diminishing toward the top and having a slight entasis or outward curve. Near the top on each face are slightly sunken panels, with bands of oak leaves terminated with discs, in very low relief, set in them. Above the marble die is a moulded plinth of bronze with a delicate vine of conventionalized ivy running around it, signifying Constancy, a distinguishing trait of the President's character. This moulded bronze plinth receives the actual plinth of the statue and forms a strong and satisfactory base for it, of similar material and color. On the southerly face of the die are carved, in incised Roman letters, the words of

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, on the occasion of McKinley's investiture with the degree of Doctor of Laws. As inscribed, the tense only is modified from the original.

WILLIAM McKINLEY
President of the United States

A STATESMAN SINGULARLY GIFTED TO UNITE THE DISCORDANT FORCES OF GOVERNMENT AND MOULD THE DIVERSE PURPOSES OF MEN TOWARD PROGRESSIVE AND SALUTARY ACTION—A MAGISTRATE WHOSE POISE OF JUDGMENT WAS TESTED AND VINDICATED IN A SUCCESSION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES—GOOD CITIZEN—BRAVE SOLDIER—WISE EXECUTIVE—HELPER AND LEADER OF MEN—EXEMPLAR TO HIS PEOPLE OF THE VIRTUES THAT BUILD AND CONSERVE THE STATE, SOCIETY, AND THE HOME.

On the reverse of the die is recorded the fact that

THIS MEMORIAL WAS ERECTED BY THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MORE THAN ONE MILLION MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES AND MANY OTHERS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

The pedestal was carefully subordinated to the statue, its simplicity of outline serving as a foil to the more complicated lines and masses of the sculptor's work.

Charles Henry Niehaus, a native of Ohio, but resident in New York City, was commissioned by the Association to execute this noble portrait. McKinley is represented in one of the attitudes assumed by him during his memorable last speech but a few hours before his assassination in Buffalo. The weight of the figure rests almost equally on both feet, the left slightly advanced. The right hand is thrust into the trousers pocket, the arm holding back the coat. The left arm is bent, the forearm slightly extended to the front, and the hand holds a sheaf of manuscript. The

head is a splendid likeness, expressing all his power and benignity. Mr. Niehaus has succeeded in treating the usually unmanageable frock coat in such a masterly manner that grace and easy flow of line are added to the majesty of the portrait. Behind the President is a chair of state (designed for the sculptor by the architect, on Greek lines) with the American flag thrown over it, to give added mass and a sense of support to the figure which would otherwise have appeared unduly isolated, and contribute to a composition that has rarely been equalled in American portrait sculpture. The statue is nine feet and six inches high from crown to sole. The pedestal, including the bronze plinth, is thirteen feet and six inches high, seven feet and three inches wide and ten feet and three inches in length.

By a fortunate concurrence of conditions the statue, as seen from above at the door of the Mausoleum, falls exactly within the confines of the Long Water, which acts for it from this point as a background and a frame.

The original contours of the hill were very materially changed, over thirty-five thousand cubic yards having been moved to create four terraces coinciding in height and pitch with the four runs of steps in the main stair-case. These terraces are circular in plan, the arcs having their center in the Mausoleum. At the level of the wide central landing where the statue stands is a broad footpath rising gradually toward the extreme rear, where it connects with the northerly arm of the cross. To the east and west it gives access to the two minor staircases, twenty-five feet wide in the clear, the runs corresponding to one and a half flights of the main steps. This path is to provide constantly changing points of view sufficiently close to the Mausoleum for examination of its details without loss of general mass and proportion. The three staircases lead up to a circular emplacement or platform one hundred and seventy-eight feet in diameter, paved with granolithic and bordered by a granite

Courtney Studio, Canton, O.

THE NIEHAUS STATUE

coping similar in dimensions and detail to the cheeks of the steps. The foundations of platform and staircases is an interesting system of re-inforced concrete piers and girders—the first use of this method of construction in monumental work of this character.

The Mausoleum is a circular, domical structure of an exterior diameter of seventy-five feet above the base and ninety-seven feet high from the circular platform to the highest point, with a flat pavilion projecting slightly on the entrance or southerly side. It is without windows, and is lighted entirely through the oculus or opening in the dome. The exterior is treated with a strong watertable and a band above it enriched with flat projecting panels. Over this rises a perfectly plain wall with an architrave, frieze and cornice near the top. The frieze is decorated with heavy votive garlands of ivy much conventionalized, a version of the Greek treatment of the Hedera Helix. The only other decoration in this entablature is a line of strong dentils in the cornice. The entrance pavilion is approached by a short flight of steps leading to a lofty arched doorway set in an arched recess. The entablature of the circular portion of the building is carried across the pavilion, the architrave and frieze being interrupted over the doorway by a long panel, flanked at either end with a palm branch and wreath of immortelles. The panel bears this inscription in square-sunk letters:

1843 IN MEMORIAM 1901
WILLIAM McKINLEY
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Above the lower drum just described is another, somewhat smaller in diameter, treated with very flat, wide pilasters, confining shallow recessed panels with a disc in the center of each, supporting a cornice secondary in importance to that on the lower drum. Above the cornice the wall continues for about three feet, the top accented by a slight embattlement. Above

this again, slightly recedent, is a strong step from which springs the dome terminated by a battlemented civic crown. Some distance below the crown a great wreath of laurel, in gilded bronze, encircles the dome. Both of the drums are "battered" or inclined inward from a vertical line, the lower drum being sixteen inches less in diameter at the top than at the bottom, and the upper diminishing in proportion.

The entire exterior is constructed of pink Milford granite, including the covering of the dome.

It was a difficult question to determine exactly how to proportion the details to the mass, in a structure so isolated, visible at a great distance, and yet subject also to close inspection and study. The answer seemed to be found in such simplicity of outline and clear definition of the main masses of light and shade that they would carry a long distance, and in such refinement of the profiles of the individual parts as would satisfy the eye when seen nearby.

The interior is also circular, fifty feet in diameter in its least dimension and seventy-seven feet from the floor to the eye of the dome.

An unusual and interesting problem was here presented for solution. In the tombs of Napoleon and of Grant the sarcophagi repose in a crypt and are seen from above; but it seemed to the architect that it would be far more dignified and impressive to raise the double sarcophagus above the Mortuary Chamber floor so that visitors should lift their eyes to the illustrious dead. The sarcophagus was to be made double to contain the bodies of the President and Mrs. McKinley and to appear as two in one. The width of both exactly equalled the length of one, resulting in a square of considerable bulk, set in a circular room of comparatively small diameter. The difficulty was to treat this room so that the mass of the sarcophagi and the socle or base on which they rest would have a proper relation to the walls.

It was solved by creating four recesses or "bays" on the four cardinal axes, and relating the sarcophagi to these recesses with a floor design of colored marbles, of which the dominant feature is a Greek cross whose ends extend into the bays, with the sarcophagi at the intersection of the arms. The relation was further emphasized by repeating the color of the walls in the general field of the floor, and that of the sarcophagi in the cross.

The bays are treated as arched recesses, flanked by engaged Doric columns, three feet and three inches in diameter, resting on a socle and surmounted by an entablature. Over each arch are keystones on which eagles are sculptured, poised as if preparing for flight, with wings half outspread and holding the conventional thunderbolt, wreathed with olive, in their talons. The keystones themselves bear the thirteen stripes of the flag, the composition expressing by a simple symbolism the national character of the Memorial. Something in the attitude of these four great birds gives them the aspect of guardians keeping watch and ward eternally over the dead.

In the frieze of the entablature over the columns is graven a sentence from the President's last speech at Buffalo:

> LET US EVER REMEMBER THAT OUR INTEREST IS IN CONCORD, NOT CONFLICT, AND THAT OUR REAL EMINENCE RESTS IN THE VICTORIES OF PEACE, NOT THOSE OF WAR.

This inscription begins at the center opposite the entrance door and runs entirely around the frieze.

The cornice is slightly enriched with dentils.

From the floor to the top of the cornice the walls are faced with an ashlar of light grey Tennessee marble from the "Grey Eagle" quarries at Knoxville, many of the stones being extremely large, and none less than four inches thick.

Above the marble cornice is an attic with pilasters over the columns and recessed panels over the recesses below. At each

end of the panels is an inverted torch, emblematic of death. Over the attic is a secondary cornice, separating it from the dome which is paneled with simple coffers without mouldings. The opening or oculus in the center is bordered with a raised band with a Greek fret, and is filled with a ceiling light (only partially glazed, for ventilation), in which forty-five stars are set, representing the States of the Republic at the date of McKinley's death. The attic and dome are finished with a Portland cement stucco of a tone similar to the light grey marble of the lower walls.

Ornament is very sparingly employed, and that only of the most serious and quiet character. Every moulding was carefully studied with reference to its position. Lighting and height from the eye and comparison of the drawings with their effect in execution reveals many refinements of detail to accomplish the results desired.

In the center of this simple and solemn Mortuary Chamber are the sarcophagi designed to appear as two in one, each hewn from single blocks of polished, dark green granite from Windsor, Vermont, and covered with heavy, plainly moulded tops of the same material. Around both sarcophagi near the top is a band of laurel in relief, gilded and toned to relieve, and harmonize with, the granite. This wreath, binding the two sepulchres together, may be interpreted as symbolizing the victory of love and constancy over death. On the ends facing the door, in bronze letters let into the granite and gold-plated, are inscribed the simple names: "WILLIAM McKINLEY," "IDA McKINLEY." On the sides are large rings cut out of the solid granite. Directly under them are conventional "bearers" on which the sarcophagi rest, their ends carved with highly conventionalized lions' heads, lying athwart the socle or base, of polished "Black Berlin" granite from Wisconsin. This granite closely resembles porphyry in many respects, especially in its color, a very dark maroon,

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INTERIOR OF THE MAUSOLEUM — THE SARCOPHAGI

almost black, of precisely the proper color value required. The socle has a base moulding carved with strong reeds bound together with simple bands. Above it the die inclines inward, opposing the lines of the sarcophagi, and has a strong, simple cornice enriched with a Greek fret in relief. Around the sarcophagi and their supporting socle is a low parapet of Knoxville marble.

At the left of the entrance doorway is a room for the Custodian, with a stairway leading to the crypt. From this room the upper part of the structure is reached by a ladder. Corresponding with this room on the right is a room for the archives of the Association. Simple bronze doors shut these rooms off from the Mortuary Chamber.

The great entrance doors are set between pilasters carrying cornices with semi-circular panels or "lunettes" above, all of bronze, a material which permits much enrichment without creating an effect of undue display. The doors themselves are six inches thick, and are each paneled with twenty-seven small coffers having richly ornamented mouldings with rosettes of alternating design set in them. At the intersections of the rails and stiles separating the panels project ornamental bosses, and a large ring or pull is set at a convenient height above the threshold, in each door, depending from a scroll issuing from one of the rosettes. In the panels of the pilasters are inverted torches of mortuary significance. The inner side of each door is treated with three very shallow panels studded around the edges with ornamental bosses at intervals. The inner lunette is treated with a large bas-relief trophy composed of architectural conventions representing peace, plenty, war, the symbols of government, and groups of flags.

The outer lunette, like the statue, is the work of Mr. Niehaus, and represents the Victories of Peace. The Republic, typified by a seated female figure with the ægis on her breast, extends with

both hands an ample cloak, expressing her protection of all that is worthy in her domain. On her right, War, personified by a youth, lays at her feet his sword and shield wreathed about with laurel. On her left another youth submits the products of industry. As a background a tree of laurel spreads its leaves, and in the whole composition the sculptor has sought to express the flowering and fruition of peace.

The prototypes of the Mausoleum should be sought in the ancient world, where was developed from the rude, conical mound of earth, of earlier times, heaped over the bodies of the slain, such tombs as that of Cecælia Metella on the Appian Way and Hadrian's Tomb now known as the Castle of S. Angelo. This process of development is not without interest. The earthen mound becoming eroded from various causes, it became the custom to protect its base with a rough wall of stone. In the course of time this wall was given more and more importance and received the dignity of an architectural treatment. The conical mound of earth diminished in importance in relation to the wall. In Hadrian's Tomb, which was of vast size, it was planted with trees to the summit. In later times, in the Byzantine epoch, we find a further development of the type in the domical tomb of Theodoric. Between this monument and the McKinley Mausoleum is an unbridged gap of fifteen hundred years. It has been stated that the circular form was chosen as best adapted to the original shape of the hill on which it was to stand. A further reason was the feeling that a reversion to the type above described, as being unmistakably a tomb form, was distinctly desirable; and again, a circular structure presents the same aspect and proportions from whatever angle it may be viewed.

Having described the outer aspect of the Memorial, traced the development of the design and resolved it into its elements, analyzed the principal esthetic reasons underlying the choice of motifs and their treatment, and touched upon the symbolism

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ENTRANCE TO THE MAUSOLEUM

that gives it life and meaning, it remains to review its construction.

The competition for the selection of an architect was decided in October, 1904. The winter was occupied in the preparation of the working drawings and specifications, and on May 31, 1905, a contract for the Mausoleum, circular platform, steps and Plaza masonry, was entered into with the Harrison Granite Company of New York City, whose principal sub-contractors were George W. Maltby & Sons of Buffalo, New York. On the same date a contract with the Gorham Manufacturing Company of New York City and Providence, Rhode Island, was executed, for the interior and exterior bronze doors and the bronze wreath of the dome.

On the 6th of June following, Mr. Magonigle, in the presence of Mr. Frederic S. Hartzell, Mr. George W. Maltby, Mr. John H. Holl and Mr. Crossley, removed the first spadeful of earth from the exact center of the Mausoleum. Grading on the approaches began on June 19, 1905. The work of actual excavation for the Mausoleum began on July 20th. In the meantime the contractors were making preparations to commence the masonry; the quarrying of granite was started at the quarries of the Massachusetts Pink Granite Company at Milford, Massachusetts; and the delivery of apparatus and material was begun.

By November 16th the foundations were all in place, and a considerable portion of the granite work and backing, up to the level of the corner-stone, was built.

On that date the Trustees of the Memorial Association came together in Canton. Although they had caused it to be announced that the exercises of placing the corner-stone would be brief and informal, and notwithstanding the weather was severely inclement, a great concourse of people gathered about the mass of unfinished stone work when the hour arrived, and witnessed the ceremony that evidenced the sincerity of purpose and fore-

shadowed the completed project of those who had the great enterprise in hand. Mrs. McKinley with the immediate members of her family were witnesses from a stand erected on the foundation walls, and Mr. Justice Day presided. The services were simple but very impressive. There were musical numbers comprising McKinley's favorite hymns and prayer by the Reverend Oliver Wendell Holmes, Pastor of Canton's First Methodist Episcopal Church, and an address by President Day, in which he gave an epitome of the work contemplated by the Association and a description of what had been accomplished. A copper casket containing data as to McKinley's life was deposited, the great block of granite was lowered and cemented to its place, and the Memorial Association's cause declared consecrated to William McKinley's memory.

Work then ceased for the winter, and the structure was housed over. While the masonry proceeded to this point, grading and excavating had been carried forward on the hill and down the approaches, and advantage taken of all the open weather during the remainder of the Fall and Winter of 1905–6.

Nine States of the Union contributed material for the Memorial. Ohio, McKinley's own State, supplied material for the concrete, all of the brick and much of the labor. Massachusetts provided the exterior granite; Tennessee the marble walls and pedestal and part of the marble floor; New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont the balance. From Vermont also came the sarcophagi, and Wisconsin was drawn upon for their base and for the granite slabs in the floor. The sky-light was made in Illinois, and the bronze cast in Rhode Island. Men of many nationalities and races were employed upon it, and a negro from a distant southern State traveled all the way to Canton to ask for employment because he admired and loved McKinley.

The Harrison Granite Company was represented by Mr. J. J. Woodard acting as their Superintendent. George W. Maltby

& Sons' work was done under the efficient supervision of their foreman, Mr. Benjamin Cunliffe. David K. Robertson was their head setter, and Messrs. Lake and De Plato executed the larger part of the marble carving. Messrs. Neumann & Even of New York did the carving of the granite. The interests of the Massachusetts Pink Granite Company were in the hands of Mr. Johnston.

In the Fall of 1906 the Association secured the services of Mr. George B. Sudworth, Chief of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, to inspect the existing trees and make recommendations as to their proper preservation and as to the best varieties to plant when the time should come to finish the landscape architecture. The architect based his specifications upon Mr. Sudworth's admirable report, prepared a general planting plan, and called for bids.

Messrs. Wadley & Smythe, the well-known landscape contractors of New York, were awarded the execution of the work, and began operations in February of 1907, placing their Superintendent, Mr. Charles Anderson, in local charge and transplanting from nearby farms to the hill behind the Mausoleum, to fill out and enlarge the existing grove, forty-two full-sized maples and elms.

In May the entire work of grading, both rough and finished, was turned over to Mr. Smythe to push to completion by September, with the planting. At this time the grounds were in a very rough condition, the grading far from being completed, but little finished grading done, and no roads built. Matters improved immediately, and the landscape began to take on a more finished aspect. In June sodding began, and on the 18th of that month the first grass was sown, and cut two weeks later. On Dedication Day the Association's guests were received in a finished park of twenty-six acres, lawns, trees and shrubs producing the impression of long establishment and growth, when,

as a matter of fact, but six months had elapsed from the time the first tree was planted on bare, rough ground.

Mr. Smythe interpreted the architect's suggestions with rare, artistic judgment and skill. Sugar maples (Acer Saccharum) had been selected as shade trees for the approach roads, and three hundred and fifty large specimens, of a nearly uniform caliper of six inches, and eighteen to twenty feet high, were delivered and planted, those not needed for the "mall" being planted elsewhere on the grounds to replace any that might fail there.

Several carloads of rhododendrons were massed on the terrace on the north side of the Plaza, and in other large groups at the Linden Avenue entrance and southeast of the Plaza. Composed with the rhododendrons on the terraces large cedars give accent and character, their vertical columns of almost black foliage repeating and supporting the upright mass of the adjacent statue and pedestal.

Other evergreens of varied species, including Retinosporas and some splendid specimens of the Blue Spruce, complete these distinguished groups.

At the foot of the east and west steps the circular path is enlarged, and the space defined by low, broad hedges of privet. Groups of evergreens and of Lombardy poplars are planted here. The northerly arm of the cross is also enclosed by privet hedges. Along the westerly and southerly boundaries of the property plantations of poplars, planes and masses of shrubs were established in accordance with the original plan.

The landscape thus created has unusual distinction both in the modeling of the ground surfaces and in the planting. It is dignified and simple, and the effects are produced entirely by broad masses of varied tones of green near the principal axis, flowering shrubs and trees with colored foliage being confined to the boundary lines. This, of course, refers to the effect in Spring and Summer. In the Autumn the maples along the mall show

magnificent masses of rich color; the flowering shrubs have passed their time of blooming, and the color effect is exactly reversed. All these subtleties of composition combine to produce an effect upon the observer which he may not be able to analyze, but cannot fail to feel.

On the afternoon of the day of dedication, September 30, 1907, the architect turned the key in the door of the Mausoleum, twenty-four days less than three years after the date of the award of the competition, exactly two years and four months from the date of the principal contracts, and two years, three months and eleven days from the day when actual work began, an unusual record in point of time, combined with quality in execution, for a work of this character and magnitude.

CHAPTER V

THE DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Memorial Association in Canton, on the 4th of October, 1906, it was decided to make preliminary arrangements for the dedication of the monument, and President Day appointed as a permanent committee on dedication, with plenary powers, the following:

President William R. Day
Mr. William McConway
Mr. Charles W. Fairbanks
Mr. William A. Lynch
Mr. Charles G. Dawes
Mr. George B. Cortelyou
Mr. Myron T. Herrick

At this meeting President Day directed that Arthur R. Turnbull, the Mayor of Canton, be requested to appoint a committee of citizens to co-operate with the Trustees of the Association, on behalf of the people of Canton, in the preparation and management of the affairs of the dedication. At the same time a formal petition was made to Governor Harris that he should supply State troops for police duty at the time of the dedication, and a like request was made of the Secretary of War for United States troops.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees in Canton, held on the 19th of June, 1907, Senator Charles Dick of Ohio, Major-General commanding the Ohio troops, was present by invitation and accepted the appointment by President Day as Chief Marshal for the dedication occasion. At this meeting the program for the day was submitted by the Chairman of the Program Committee, Mr. George B. Cortelyou, and approved by the Trustees. It was as follows:

ORDER OF EXERCISES

Meeting called to order by Hon. William R. Day, President of The McKinley National Memorial Association, and introduction of Hon. A. L. Harris, Governor of Ohio, as President of the Day.

Invocation, Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D.D., Pastor Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.

Opening address by the President of the Day.

"Star Spangled Banner," by the Grand Army Band of Canton, the Canton Singers' Club and the entire assemblage, E. Reinkendorff, Conductor.

Address, "The Building of the Memorial," by the President of the Association.

Unveiling of bronze statue of William McKinley by Miss Helen McKinley.

Poem, James Whitcomb Riley.

Oration, by the President of the United States.

"America," by the Grand Army Band of Canton, the Canton Singers' Club, and the entire assemblage.

Benediction, the Right Reverend Ignatius F. Horstmann, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland.

Following the approval of the program a committee consisting of President William R. Day, Mr. Charles W. Fairbanks and Mr. George B. Cortelyou called upon President Roosevelt and invited him to deliver the principal oration, and upon obtaining his consent the public was at once notified that definite arrangements for the day had been concluded, and the program was generally published.

Formal invitations, of which the following is a copy, were prepared in due time:

The Trustees of
THE MCKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION
request the honor of
your presence at the ceremonies attending the dedication
of the monument erected in memory of
WILLIAM McKINLEY
at one o'clock, on Monday, the thirtieth of September
One thousand, nine hundred and seven
at Canton, Ohio

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF
THE McKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

MARCUS A HANNA—VICE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM R DAY—PRESIDENT

MYRON T HERRICK, TREASURER

ALEXANDER H RAVELI

GEORGE B CORTELYOU

JAMES A GARY

THOMAS DOLAN

HENRY T SCOTT

J W BLOOMINGDALE

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF
THE McKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

ROBERT [illegible] LOWRY

CHARLES W FAIRBANKS

WILLIAM M CONWAY

HENRY M DUFFIELD

[illegible] BANCH

[illegible] BANCH

HENRY C PAYNE

W MURRAY [illegible]ANE

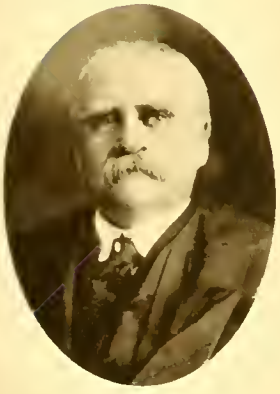
ELI S HAMMOND

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF
THE McKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

JOHN [illegible] MILBURN

CORNELIUS N. BLISS

FRANKLIN MURPHY



HORACE H. LURTON

CHARLES G. DAWES

HENRY W. PALMER

AUSTIN LYNCH

DAVID R. FRANCIS

R. S. AMBLER

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF
THE McKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

FREDERIC S. HARTZELL, SECRETARY

RYERSON RITCHIE, SECRETARY

R. S. SHIELDS

H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE, ARCHITECT

The oration will be delivered by

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

President of the United States

TRUSTEES

William R. Day	John G. Milburn
Myron T. Herrick	William McConway
Cornelius N. Bliss	David R. Francis
Thomas Dolan	Robert J. Lowry
W. Murray Crane	Henry T. Scott
Alexander H. Revell	Franklin Murphy
Charles W. Fairbanks	E. W. Bloomingdale
Henry M. Duffield	James A. Gary
George B. Cortelyou	Horace H. Lurton
Ell Torrance	Charles G. Dawes

Henry W. Harter

Secretary	*Assistant Secretary*
Ryerson Ritchie	Frederic S. Hartzell

COMMITTEES ON INVITATIONS

For The McKinley National Memorial Association:	*For the City of Canton, Ohio:*
Myron T. Herrick	Andrew M. McCarty
George B. Cortelyou	Josiah Hartzell
E. W. Bloomingdale	Charles Kirchbaum
Robert J. Lowry	Thomas F. Turner
James A. Gary	A. Donald McCarty
Alexander H. Revell	James J. Grant
	A. R. Turnbull

These were sent to five thousand of those whose association with McKinley in public or private life, or whose connection with national affairs during the McKinley administrations, suggested the propriety of their attendance.

To care for the vast assemblage whose presence was indicated immediately by notice direct, through the Trustees and through the press, the Reception Committees of the Association and the

Canton Citizens' Committee arranged in the most thorough and ample manner possible to accommodate the largest number of visitors available space would permit. The spacious plaza known as the "public square" of Canton was selected as an appropriate point for the review of such organized bodies as should be invited, and here was built a stand to accommodate the Speaker's party, the Trustees of the Memorial Association and their friends, together with the especial guests of the Citizens' Committee of Canton. It accommodated one thousand, but various other stands were so disposed on the square that, together with the tall buildings that rose behind them, they formed a splendid amphitheatre from which the impressive tableau of the parade before the Nation's Chief Executive was witnessed by a body of people only limited in number by the actual space.

While the earlier indications did not promise perfect weather, the clouds that caused some apprehension for a time, gradually broke as if in sympathy with the sentiment that was predominant beneath them, and before the program was well inaugurated the whole great nature play was proceeding not only with marvelous precision and beauty, but set in the splendor of a perfect day.

President Roosevelt and his associates arrived in Canton at ten o'clock in the morning. They were welcomed by a party consisting of Mr. Justice Day and Mr. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, on the part of the Memorial Association, and, as representatives of the Canton Citizens' Committee, its Chairman, the Hon. Arthur R. Turnbull, the Chairman of its Reception Committee, Hon. Julius Whiting, Jr., together with Josiah Hartzell, W. R. Timken and George H. Clark of that Committee.

With a brilliant escort this party was driven to the reviewing stand through a mass of humanity so compact that thoroughfare was only preserved by the rigid discipline maintained by a cordon of soldiers on either side of the route pursued. This journey to

the stand was so disposed that the party was driven past the Canton High School building, and here the Citizens' Committee had arranged one of the most beautiful of the picturesque effects that made their work notable. A stand had been built on the school lot to so accommodate the children, about fifteen hundred in number, and by appropriate costuming the whole formed a huge, live American flag. The effect was one of great human beauty, and at the approach of the President's party, when the banner broke into harmony, singing the National Hymn, the clear young voices gave thrilling life to the picture.

The President arrived at the reviewing stand shortly before eleven o'clock, and presently the head of the procession appeared. During the hour that followed, this rostrum was a place of intense interest. Out at the rail in front, and looking directly into the faces of the marching men stood President Roosevelt, with Governor Harris and Mayor Turnbull on either side. There they received and returned the greetings of each organization as it filed by; while in the rear, and earnestly joining in the proceedings, was a party that included many of the most distinguished men of the Nation and representatives of other governments.

Promptly at twelve o'clock the President and his party, with the Trustees of the Association and their guests, were taken from the reviewing stand to the Canton Auditorium, where they were served with luncheon.

While the distinguished guests of the Memorial Association and the City of Canton were being entertained at the Auditorium, the great crowds that had witnessed the spectacle on the Square and in the principal streets surged toward Monument Hill, where every possible arrangement had been made for their accommodation.

Here the Association had caused to be erected a rostrum for the accommodation of the speakers and those of their immediate

party, at the base of the grand stairway leading to the Mausoleum and in the shadow of the great bronze statue of McKinley. In the rear of this platform, ranged on the stairway and rising towards the statue, were seats for the several hundred invited guests of the official party; and higher up on the steps was placed the Grand Army Band, a musical organization that has gained national fame through its constant attendance at public functions in honor of McKinley. With this Band was the Canton Singers' Club, a chorus of one hundred and fifty trained male voices, and these two organizations supplied the splendid musical numbers that were an important part of the day's program.

Facing the President's stand and covering the broad plaza that lies southward of the grand stairway, was a great range of elevated seats accommodating more than three thousand spectators, the tiers of chairs rising from a point twenty feet from the speakers' stand to an elevation of fifty feet in the rear, and in the space directly facing the speakers' stand chairs were provided for the veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, McKinley's regiment, and for the Gate City Guards, that famous band representing the chivalry of the old South, that had come in a body from its home in Atlanta to the funeral of McKinley six years before, and was here again to do a last homage at his tomb.

When luncheon at the Auditorium was concluded the President, the Trustees and those of the official party went directly to the Monument, arriving just before two o'clock, and the ceremony of dedication was promptly begun.

At two o'clock Mr. Justice Day, the President of the Memorial Association, arose and introduced Hon. A. C. Harris, Governor of Ohio, as the president of the day. The silence of the immense concourse was most impressive. The gavel of the presiding officer, a beautiful emblem of authority carved from the Tennessee marble used in the Mausoleum and presented by

Mr. George W. Maltby, the contractor for the marble and granite work, was delivered to him in brief words of introduction, and the Governor at once introduced McKinley's former pastor, the Reverend Frank M. Bristol, D.D., Pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church of Washington, D. C., who delivered the following invocation:

Almighty and everliving God, before whom angels bow and archangels veil their faces, we worship Thee not as they who see only clouds and darkness round about Thee, but as they who believe that God is light. "Thou coverest Thyself with light as with a garment." "Thou that dwellest between the cherubim," shine forth, that this hour and place may see Thy glory and Thy people behold a proof of Thy loving favor. While we adore Thee as the God who inhabiteth Eternity, without beginning or end of days, the very monuments we build over the dust of love and life remind us of the sad tragedy of our mortality and the limitations of all human greatness. "What is man that Thou art mindful of him or the son of man that Thou visitest him?" Yet the Lord hath made us and not we ourselves, and "in Thee we live and move and have our being."

We would acknowledge Thee in all our ways and seek the guidance of Thy wisdom in all our undertakings. Whatsoever we do in word or deed we would do all in the name of the Lord. In the name of our God would we enter upon the solemn duties of this hour. So we supplicate Thy divine favor. O God! we would not be unmindful of the blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon us and which Thou didst grant to our fathers before us. We gratefully adore Thee as the God from whom all blessings flow, the Father of Light "from whom cometh every good and perfect gift."

We thank Thee for our liberties and laws and for the institutions of free government in a land where "mercy and truth are met together," and where "righteousness and peace have kissed each other."

We thank Thee for the prosperity of the people in the good land to which Thou didst lead them, a land of brooks and water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley and vines and fig-trees and pomegranates, a land of oil-olive and honey; a land in which we eat bread without scarceness, a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills we dig brass, yea, and silver and gold; a land whose pastures are clothed with flocks and whose valleys are covered over with corn. Here

dost Thou open Thine hand to "satisfy the desire of every living thing." "Thou hast not dealt so with any nation."

We thank Thee for religion, for the gospel of truth and righteousness, goodwill and brotherhood, of faith and hope and sweet charity, for the Gospel in which "life and immortality are brought to light" for the revelation of Thy Word which has become a "lamp to our feet and a light to our path." Surely "blessed is that people whose God is the Lord." May we have "no other gods before Thee." May we aspire to "the righteousness that exalteth a nation" and eschew "the sin that is a reproach to any people."

We thank Thee for all the good and wise among men who have served Thee and blessed our country in the teaching of truth and in the promotion of the interests of the people in knowledge, virtue, freedom and happiness. Thou didst give to us the man whose memory we would honor in these piled stones. Thou didst fashion him for his high place and furnish him for his great work. And Thou didst call him from among the people to serve them.

We thank Thee for what he was in the purity and beauty of his character, in his courage and chivalry, in his wise statesmanship and high patriotism, in his Christian faith and charity.

While "justice and judgment are the habitation of Thy throne," we humble ourselves in repentance over that sin by which the life of this good man and great President was destroyed. And yet we rejoice again in his faith by which he triumphed gloriously over death and strengthened amid the victim's confidence in God and immortality.

Bless now, O Lord, the efforts of Thy people to honor and perpetuate the memory of him whom Thou didst give to them as a leader. May we not dedicate this monument to Thee, our God, when we dedicate it to those virtues which Thou hast taught men to cultivate and to practice? Thou alone art just. There is none good but one, that is God, but Thou dost make Thy sons good by Thy grave and Thou dost make them great by Thy power.

Here, O God, may the generations as they pass learn the lessons of personal honor and virtue, of civic righteousness and national patriotism as exemplified in the character and life of him whose precious dust this monument entombs. And here may aspiring youth to the latest posterity be taught that the greatness that merits and wins immortal fame is to be found in the service by which a lasting good is wrought for country and humanity. While this monument shall stand, may our country never want for men such as was this man, to preserve her integrity, to maintain her laws, to perpetuate

her liberties, to augment her righteous power, and to exalt her destiny among the nations of the earth.

God bless our country; close not Thy hand against us. Teach us Thy ways and lead us in a plain path. Make wars to cease, Thou who stillest the noise of the seas, the roaring of the waves and the tumult of the people. The Lord give strength to His people; the Lord bless His people with peace. And may they ever emulate the virtues of those who have gone before us, even aspiring to the higher excellencies of which our fathers had but the distant vision and the dream.

Bless this day, Thy servants, the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Governor of this Commonwealth, the Governors of the States of our National Union, the Judges of our land, the makers of our laws, and the multitude of the people.

Bless the Trustees of this Association, who have so faithfully discharged the duties of this office.

Bless the artists, artisans and toilers who have wrought so beautifully and well to bring this fabric to perfection.

And bless the living kindred of those who sleep beneath this monument where finally their dust shall mingle as their spirits did mingle in the mystical union of sacred and exalted love.

Grant to us all the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit that "the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts may be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our Strength and our Redeemer." In the name of honor and righteousness, in the name of patriotism and unselfish service, in the name of the Christ that is and that is to be we dedicate this monument to Thee and to the memory of our noble dead whose chief glory it was to call man his brother and God his Father.

Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

After the invocation Governor Harris made the opening address as follows:

I thank you, Mr. Justice Day, and your associates of The McKinley National Memorial Association, for the very great honor that you have conferred on me in inviting me to preside over the exercises of this memorable dedication. It is indeed an honor to present at any time to any audience the President of the United States. But on this occasion when we are assembled to reverence the memory of another President of the United States, one who

had long been the idol of our State before he became President, it is impossible for me to give due expression to my appreciation of such manifold honor at your hands.

It is a distinction worthy of any ambition to have been preceded on the program of this day by one of the most eminent jurists of the highest court on earth and by one of the men in whom the lamented McKinley had the most unbounded confidence. Added to that most honorable association is that which follows in the course of these historic exercises in being called upon to present to you the worthy successor of our beloved McKinley.

It was my fortune to have been associated with McKinley in State affairs, as it was that of Justice Day as a neighbor, of President Roosevelt in national affairs, and of other members of the McKinley Memorial Association in other capacities. All who knew him loved and admired him. He was worthy of their fullest confidence and equal to any emergency in either private or public life.

I am not here to speak of him as a devoted husband, a sincere Christian, a brave soldier, a true gentleman, or a comprehensive statesman. That is the mission of one who is worthy of the great subject and equal to it in all that can be said of William McKinley. As we are to hear from one of the most distinguished sons of New York about our illustrious son of Ohio, I wish to point briefly to presidents from these two great commonwealths, to those men of Ohio and of New York who planted still higher the standard that had been upheld by those noble Americans in the succession from Washington to Lincoln.

Almost forty years ago, a native of Ohio, General Ulysses S. Grant, became President of the United States. Two days hence the State officers and others from different parts of Ohio will participate in the dedication of a tablet that is to mark the birth-place of that hero of the Civil War, in Clermont County, Ohio. General Grant's last residence was in New York and his tomb there will forever be the mecca of the Metropolis.

Ever since the inauguration of Grant the destinies of this Nation have been in the hands of rulers from one or the other of the great States of Ohio and New York. The administrations of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt cover one-third of the period of our history as a Nation.

Of the eight presidents in that period five were natives of Ohio, and they had all been soldiers in the Civil War. They were the only Civil War veterans who reached the Presidency. The last in that eminent line of Union

Courtney Studio, Canton, O

DEDICATING THE MEMORIAL

soldiers to be honored with the highest office in the gift of the people was McKinley, one of the purest and noblest Americans of them all. McKinley had been a pupil of Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison in war and in peace, and he added fresh laurels to the crowns of his elder comrades.

In the alternation between Ohio and New York during the past four decades, none have contributed more to the honor and the glory of their country, to the prosperity and the welfare of the people, than the last two in the presidential succession. It is therefore eminently fitting that the great defender of popular rights, who took up the work when McKinley was stopped by the hand of the assassin, should be the one on this sacred occasion to speak of the life and services of the martyred President.

At the close of his address the Governor announced the first musical number on the program, the "Star Spangled Banner," by the Grand Army Band and the Singers' Club, and asked that the audience lend their voices to the chorus. All arose and with bared heads, joined in giving to the splendid anthem an impressive rendition that will ever be remembered by those present.

Following the program as arranged, President Day of The McKinley National Memorial Association was then called upon by Governor Harris and delivered an address with "The Building of the Memorial" as his theme. He said:

The McKinley National Memorial Association to-day presents its completed work to the Nation and people whose generosity has enabled it to be built.

For six years the work of duty and devotion crowned by the ceremony of this day has been carried forward. On the day when the vast concourse of people who attended the funeral of the martyred President paid their tribute of affection and regret, a few friends remained to consider the matter of providing the final resting-place and a suitable memorial to the lamented dead. Other places had been suggested, only one was seriously thought of. It was the known wish of William McKinley that when he should receive the final summons which comes to all, his body should rest among kindred and friends and with the beloved ones of his blood who had gone before. It was the undivided opinion of those assembled that at some spot near his old home,

near his kindred and among those loved ones, the place of sepulchre should be located.

To make this purpose effectual no better means were suggested than the formation of a permanent society under the laws of Ohio, having for its objects the construction and maintenance of such a tomb and memorial. An executive committee had been appointed to have charge of the funeral ceremonies at Canton and this committee, consisting of Mayor James H. Robertson, William A. Lynch, John C. Welty, F. E. Case, Henry W. Harter and William R. Day, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1901, by the filing of the proper certificate, effected an organization under the name of The McKinley National Memorial Association, the purpose of which was declared to be the erection and maintenance at Canton, Ohio, of a suitable memorial to William McKinley, late President of the United States; the raising of the necessary funds, and, if any surplus be acquired, it should be devoted to such memorial as might be provided for the late President at Washington. It was resolved that the first Board of Trustees should be named by President Roosevelt, upon the suggestion of Mrs. McKinley. The President thereupon named: Marcus A. Hanna, Myron T. Herrick, William R. Day, William A. Lynch, of Ohio; Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin; David R. Francis, of Missouri; Alexander H. Revell, of Illinois; Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; Henry M. Duffield, of Michigan; George B. Cortelyou, Cornelius N. Bliss, John G. Milburn, E. W. Bloomingdale, of New York; Ell Torrance, of Minnesota; Robert J. Lowry, of Georgia; Eli S. Hammond, of Tennessee; Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; William McConway, Thomas Dolan, of Pennsylvania; W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts; Henry T. Scott, of California.

To these was added the name of James A. Gary, of Maryland. On the tenth day of October, 1901, the oath of office was administered and a code of regulations governing the society was adopted, and the following officers chosen: President, William R. Day; Vice-President, Marcus A. Hanna; Treasurer, Myron T. Herrick; Secretary, Ryerson Ritchie.

An appeal to the public was prepared and issued the same day. The object of the society was stated, and the hope was expressed that the memorial would be the sincere expression of all the people of the country of their love for William McKinley and their admiration of the qualities expressed so eminently in his life and deeds. It was declared that the offerings of the people should be voluntary, with an opportunity for all to contribute. The co-operation of the Governors and officers of the States and municipalities of the United States and of all religious, educational, civic and other organiza-

tions was invited. The press of the country was asked to lend its aid in collecting subscriptions. In conclusion, the appeal expressed the confident hope that the response of the people would be so liberal that a memorial might be erected that would fittingly commemorate the honored President.

As the Trustees lived in different States, on the twenty-eighth day of October, 1901, an Executive Committee was named which could be readily assembled for the transaction of business. On the sixth day of November, 1901, the Committee met in Cleveland, and the Secretary was authorized to open offices in that City for the transaction of the Association's business. In accordance with the regulations of the Association, the principal business office was established in Canton, and a local Secretary placed in charge thereof. It was informally decided that the sum of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars ($600,000) would be necessary to erect a suitable memorial and properly endow it with a fund for its care. This sum was apportioned among the States in a manner that seemed just and equitable. It was determined that the Governor of each State, or some well-known person within its borders, should be asked to effect a separate State organization, auxiliary to the National society and reporting to it from time to time. In many States such organizations were effected with excellent results. Many thousands of letters were sent to people throughout the Union, asking for their influence and co-operation in the raising of the necessary funds. A large amount of printed matter was furnished to the press of the country and generously published by it. The Grand Army of the Republic, benevolent, ecclesiastical and labor organizations were asked to take up the work within their own bodies, and they responded most nobly to the call. At a meeting of the Trustees, a little more than three weeks after the first call was issued, contributions were reported by the Treasurer from thirty-four of the different States.

Governor George K. Nash, of Ohio, as Chairman of the Ohio Auxiliary Board, issued a proclamation asking that the coming January 29th, the anniversary of the President's birth, be observed with appropriate exercises by the school children, in whose welfare the President ever took the warmest interest, and that every child in school be given an opportunity to contribute to the memorial fund. Governor Nash's proclamation was communicated to the Governor of each State in the Union, requesting similar action. This course had much to do with making McKinley's birthday a general holiday in the country, and the resulting contributions of the children made plain that the confidence of the Association in their patriotism and love of a good man's memory had not been misplaced. A souvenir certificate was prepared, and

with the approval of Postmaster-General Payne a request was made to each postmaster in the country for its distribution.

On March 15, 1902, Secretary Ritchie asked to be relieved from the care of the active charge of the Association's affairs, since which date the offices of the society have been in charge of Assistant Secretary Frederic S. Hartzell, with offices maintained for the transaction of business in Canton.

Canton having been chosen as the place, the society was early confronted with the question of the exact location of the memorial. The place from which it now rises was part of the property of the Canton Cemetery Association. From this eminence, with friends, McKinley had often looked upon the sweep of the surrounding city and country and remarked its eligibility as a site for a monument to the deceased soldiers and sailors of Stark County. A visit to this hill was made by the Board of Trustees, and the problem solved itself. It was at once decided to acquire this spot so adapted by nature to the purpose intended and overlooking the city and home of William McKinley. From the Cemetery Association and the adjoining property owners, a tract of twenty-six acres was acquired, which is now the property of the National Memorial Association.

At a meeting of Trustees on June 22, 1903, a report of the Treasurer showing that Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) had been subscribed to the memorial fund, it was determined that designs for the memorial should be invited, to be submitted to the Board for such action as it might thereafter determine upon. While the sum subscribed was thought ample to erect the memorial, it was recommended that an additional fund of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) would be necessary for the permanent endowment of the monument, with a view to its future care and repair.

To the request for the submission of designs for the memorial, such prompt and general response was made that on November 19, 1903, more than sixty were submitted to the Board of Trustees. The Trustees, realizing the importance and lasting character of the work, and that none of their number was expert in sculpture and architecture, and that only the best results could be had by inviting the co-operation of the foremost skilled talent of the country, requested the co-operation of Mr. Robert S. Peabody of Boston and Mr. Walter Cook of New York, architects, and Mr. Daniel Chester French of New York, sculptor. These gentlemen visited the site of the monument and gave their help and efficient co-operation until the design was selected.

Examining the plans already submitted, they determined that it was best to invite six of the leading architects of the country, in addition to four who had already submitted designs deemed worthy of consideration, to enter upon the preparation of plans for which compensation should be given, to be submitted not later than January 1, 1904; and that from these the jury of experts, with the approval of a committee from the Board of Trustees, without knowledge of the originators, should make selection upon the merits of the plans submitted as they appeared to the Board and committee. On November 22, 1904, the Trustees met in New York and received the report of the committee, conveying the information that after viewing and considering the ten designs submitted, that prepared and submitted by Mr. Harold Van Buren Magonigle of New York had been selected. With slight modifications that have occurred to the Architect from time to time, the completed design is now before you.

The bronze statue and lunette are the work of Mr. Charles Henry Niehaus of New York, sculptor. The statue is made from the photograph by Miss Frances B. Johnston of Washington, representing President McKinley in the attitude of delivering at Buffalo that message of peace on earth, good will toward men, which fate had decreed should be his last public utterance. The lunette above the bronze entrance doors represents the victories of peace.

Contracts were made May 31, 1905, with the Harrison Granite Company of New York, for the erection of the mausoleum and the construction of the approaches, the work to be completed on or before September 1, 1907. Upon the same day a contract was made with the Gorham Manufacturing Company of New York for the construction of the bronze work on the dome, the doors, cornices and interior. The mausoleum was constructed under a sub-contract by George W. Maltby & Sons of Buffalo, New York. The landscape effects and parking of the grounds are the work of Wadley & Smythe of New York.

To the architect whose brain conceived the simple strength and beauty of the tomb and the grace and fitness of its approaches, and to all others who have contributed by head or hand to make his conception a reality, the Association tenders its sincere congratulations and hearty thanks.

The work of construction was begun on June 6, 1905, and had been so far carried forward that the corner-stone was laid on November 16, 1905, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, with brief and appropriate ceremonies.

For the construction and endowment of the monument the sum of Five Hundred and Seventy-eight Thousand Dollars ($578,000) has been

raised. These subscriptions have come from every part of the National Union, from all the States and Territories and outlying lands beyond the seas. Every civilized country in the world is represented in these contributions. On the reverse of the pedestal is inscribed the simple fact, more eloquent than words can be, that more than a million people thus testified their devotion to the memory and their appreciation of the life and character of the President who has well been called "The Beloved of the People."

It is needless to say that the collection and disbursement of so large a sum, and the construction of the mausoleum with its approaches, viewed simply as a business enterprise, has been a work of no inconsiderable magnitude. During the progress of the work the Trustees have found it necessary to hold twenty-three meetings, seven of these in Cleveland, four in Washington, four in New York and eight in Canton. A large and extended correspondence has been carried on through the offices of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, who have given to the society most careful and intelligent service. A detailed report from the Treasurer, Hon. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, will be published in the book which will contain the record of this day's proceedings and embody in permanent form a history of the Association. It is fitting upon this occasion that note should be taken of the fact that Governor Herrick has so managed the finances of the Association that all its operating expenses have been paid from the income and earnings of its funds, leaving the handsome sum of Thirty-seven Thousand Dollars ($37,000) accumulated from the earnings over and above the entire expenses of the Association in soliciting, collecting and disbursing the fund which has built the memorial.

The mausoleum as you behold it to-day is constructed of Milford pink granite, and the stairways are of the same solid material. The interior lining of the mausoleum is of Knoxville marble, and the sarcophagi of Windsor green granite with a base of Berlin black granite. The inscription below the cornice in the interior, "Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of Peace, not those of War," is from the last public utterance of the President at Buffalo.

Upon the face of the pedestal of the statue these words are inscribed: "William McKinley, President of the United States; a statesman singularly gifted to unite the discordant forces of government and mould the diverse purposes of men toward progressive and salutary action; a magistrate whose poise of judgment was tested and vindicated in a succession of national emergencies; good citizen, brave soldier, wise executive, helper and leader of men, exemplar to his people of the virtues that build and conserve the state, society

and the home." These words were spoken by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler on May 17, 1901, in conferring for the University of California the degree of Doctor of Laws upon President McKinley.

With the kind permission of President Wheeler and the grateful appreciation of the Memorial Association, this admirable summary of the character and achievements of William McKinley is permanently inscribed in enduring marble.

On the original Board of Trustees, four have died during the progress of the work: Senator Marcus A. Hanna, Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne, Judge Eli S. Hammond and William A. Lynch. All were closely identified with the work of the Association and were most important factors in originating and carrying it forward. It is with profound regret that we note their absence on this occasion, and with deep sorrow mourn the loss to their friends and country entailed in the death of such men. The vacancies thus created in our ranks, except the one created by the death of Senator Hanna, whom it was voted there should be no attempt to replace, were filled by the appointment of Charles G. Dawes of Illinois, Horace H. Lurton of Tennessee, and Henry W. Harter of Ohio. With the exception of the Secretary while in charge and the Assistant Secretary, there have been no paid officials of the Association, and no expense incurred by the Trustees in the discharge of their duties has been paid from its funds.

Perhaps no public man in our history has more attracted the attention of the people by the simplicity and beauty of his home life than did William McKinley. The devoted affection for the invalid wife, repaid by her with a love that never altered, made of the Canton home a picture which all the world admired as the perfection of domestic peace and conjugal affection, and which is forever consecrated in the memory of all who were permitted to behold it.

It is fitting that beside the man whose first thought and purpose were for her the beloved wife should be laid to rest. In the wall of the mausoleum niches have been provided for the two infant children early called from earth.

Thousands of loving hands have joined to bring the little family together in this beautiful temple.

In dedicating this memorial, from this day forth, to the high purposes for which it is intended, the Trustees of the Memorial Association cannot refrain from expressing the hope that it may serve to commemorate the life and deeds of the illustrious dead, may teach coming generations the lesson of a noble, pure and generous life, and impress upon the youth who shall look

upon it in all the coming years, that true success is only to be built upon exalted character, and that the highest public honors and universal popular esteem are not inconsistent with a life devoted to the faithful and cheerful discharge of the simple duties of each day which make up the life of a good man and patriotic citizen.

At the conclusion of President Day's address, Governor Harris announced the unveiling of the statue that stood, draped in flags, overlooking the great audience. Miss Helen McKinley, the President's sister, was led to the center of the platform by President Day, and a garland of flowers was placed in her hand, attached to which was a line that connected with the beautiful canopy of the statue. With an obeisance full of dignity and pathos she drew the slender cord, the flags parted, and the bronze figure of her sainted brother was disclosed.

The hush that covered the splendid gathering for a brief period while the banners gracefully parted and receded from the wonderfully lifelike work of the sculptor, was a touching tribute of regretful homage by a people instinct with patriotic devotion, and in admirable consonance with the sentiment of the moment came the musical words of the distinguished poet, James Whitcomb Riley, who was most opportunely introduced by Governor Harris. Mr. Riley had written for the occasion, and delivered with pathetic fervor the following poem:

He said: "It is God's way;
His will, not ours, be done."
And o'er our land a shadow lay
That darkened all the sun;
The voice of jubilee
That gladdened all the air
Fell sudden to a quavering key
Of suppliance and prayer.

Courtesy Studley Gantley O.

DEDICATING THE MEMORIAL—MR. RILEY READING HIS POEM

Courtesy Studio, Canton, O.

A VIEW OF THE DOME FROM THE WEST

He was our chief—our guide—
Sprung of our common earth,
From youth's long struggle proved and tried
To manhood's highest worth;
Through toil, he knew all needs
Of all his toiling kind,
The favored striver who succeeds,
The one who falls behind.

The boy's young faith he still
Retained through years mature—
The faith to labor, hand and will,
Nor doubt the harvest sure—
The harvest of Man's love—
A Nation's joy that swells
To heights of song, or deep whereof
But sacred silence tells.

To him his Country seemed
Even as a mother, where
He rested—slept; and once he dreamed—
As on her bosom there—
And thrilled to hear, within
That dream of her, the call
Of bugles and the clang and din
Of war— And o'er it all

His rapt eyes caught the bright
Old Banner, winging wild
And beck'ning him, as to the fight
When—even as a child—
He awakened— And the dream
Was real! And he leapt
As led the proud flag through a gleam
Of tears the Mother wept.

His was a tender hand—
Even as a woman's is—
And yet as fixed, in Right's command,
As this bronze hand of his:
This was the soldier brave—
This was the Victor fair—
This is the Hero Heaven gave
To glory here—and There.

Following the reading by Mr. Riley, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, was introduced by Governor Harris, and his oration commanded the rapt attention of the vast audience to his last word. He said:

We have gathered together to-day to pay our meed of respect and affection to the memory of William McKinley, who as President won a place in the hearts of the American people such as but three or four of all the Presidents of this country have ever won. He was of singular uprightness and purity of character, alike in public and in private life; a citizen who loved peace, he did his duty faithfully and well for four years of war when the honor of the Nation called him to arms. As Congressman, as Governor of his State, and finally as President, he rose to the foremost place among our statesmen, reaching a position which would satisfy the keenest ambition; but he never lost that simple and thoughtful kindness toward every human being, great or small, lofty or humble, with whom he was brought in contact, which so endeared him to our people.

He had to grapple with more serious and complex problems than any President since Lincoln, and yet, while meeting every demand of statesmanship, he continued to live a beautiful and touching family life, a life very healthy for this Nation to see in its foremost citizen; and now the woman who walked in the shadow ever after his death, the wife to whom his loss was a calamity more crushing than it could be to any other human being, lies beside him here in the same sepulchre.

There is a singular appropriateness in the inscription on his monument. Mr. Cortelyou, whose relations with him were of such close intimacy, gives me the following information about it: On the President's trip to the Pacific slope in the spring of 1901, President Wheeler, of the University of California, conferred the degree of LL.D upon him in words so well chosen that they struck the fastidious taste of John Hay, then Secretary of State, who wrote and asked for a copy of them from President Wheeler. On the receipt of this copy he sent the following letter to President McKinley, a letter which now seems filled with a strange and unconscious prescience:

"*Dear Mr. President:*

President Wheeler sent me the inclosed at my request. You will have the words in more permanent shape. They seem to me remarkably well chosen, and stately and dignified enough to serve—long hence, please God—as your epitaph. Yours faithfully,

JOHN HAY."

"University of California
Office of the President

"By authority vested in me by the regents of the University of California, I confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon William McKinley, President of the United States, a statesman singularly gifted to unite the discordant forces of the government and mold the diverse purposes of men toward progressive and salutary action, a magistrate whose poise of judgment has been tested and vindicated in a succession of national emergencies; good citizen, brave soldier, wise executive, helper and leader of men, exemplar to his people of the virtues that build and conserve the state, society, and the home."

Berkeley, May 15, 1901."

It would be hard to imagine an epitaph which a good citizen would be more anxious to deserve, or one which would more happily describe the qualities of that great and good citizen whose life we here commemorate. He possessed to a very remarkable degree the gift of uniting discordant forces and securing from them a harmonious action which told for good government. From purposes not merely diverse, but bitterly conflicting, he was able to secure healthful action for the good of the state. In both poise and judgment he rose to level to several emergencies he had to meet as leader of the Nation, and like all men with the root of true greatness in them he grew to steadily larger stature under the stress of heavy responsibilities. He was a good citizen and a brave soldier, a chief executive whose wisdom entitled him to the trust which he received throughout the Nation. He was not only a leader of men but preeminently a helper of men; for one of his most marked traits was the intensely human quality of his wide and deep sympathy. Finally, he not merely preached, he was that most valuable of all citizens in a democracy like ours, a man who in the highest place served as an unconscious example to his people of the virtues that build and conserve alike our public life, and the foundation of all public life, the intimate life of the home.

Many lessons are taught by his career, but none more valuable than the lesson of broad human sympathy for and among all of our citizens of all classes and creeds. No other President has ever more deserved to have his life work characterized in Lincoln's words as being carried on "with malice toward none, with charity toward all." As a boy he worked hard with his hands; he entered the army as a private soldier; he knew poverty; he earned his own livelihood, and by his own exertions he finally rose to the position of a man of moderate means. Not merely was he in personal touch with farmer and town dweller, with capitalist and wageworker, but he felt an intimate

understanding of each, and therefore an intimate sympathy with each; and his consistent effort was to try to judge all by the same standard and to treat all with the same justice. Arrogance toward the weak, and envious hatred of those well off, were equally abhorrent to his just and gentle soul.

Surely this attitude of his should be the attitude of all our people to-day. It would be a cruel disaster to this country to permit ourselves to adopt an attitude of hatred and envy toward success worthily won, toward wealth honestly acquired. Let us in this respect profit by the example of the people of the republics in this western hemisphere to the south of us. Some of these republics have prospered greatly, but there are certain ones that have lagged far behind, that still continue in a condition of material poverty, of social and political unrest and confusion.

Without exception the republics of the former class are those in which honest industry has been assured of reward and protection; those where a cordial welcome has been extended to the kind of enterprise which benefits the whole country, while incidentally, as is right and proper, giving substantial rewards to those who manifest it. On the other hand, the poor, and backward republics, the republics in which the lot of the average citizen is least desirable, and the lot of the laboring man worst of all, are precisely those republics in which industry has been killed because wealth exposed its owner to spoliation. To these communities foreign capital now rarely comes, because it has been found that as soon as capital is employed so as to give substantial remuneration to those supplying it, it excites ignorant envy and hostility, which result in such oppressive action, within or without the law, as sooner or later to work a virtual confiscation. Every manifestation of feeling of this kind in our civilization should be crushed at the outset by the weight of a sensible public opinion.

From the standpoint of our material prosperity there is only one other thing as important as the discouragement of a spirit of envy and hostility toward honest business men, toward honest men of means; this is the discouragement of dishonest business men, the war upon the chicanery and wrong-doing which are peculiarly repulsive, peculiarly noxious, when exhibited by men who have no excuse of want, of poverty, of ignorance, for their crimes.

Men of means, and, above all, men of great wealth, can exist in safety under the peaceful protection of the state, only in orderly societies, where liberty manifests itself through and under the law. It is these men who, more than any others, should, in the interests of the class to which they belong, in the interests of their children and their children's children, seek in

every way, but especially in the conduct of their lives, to insist upon and build up respect for the law. It may not be true from the standpoint of some particular individual of this class, but in the long run it is preeminently true from the standpoint of the class as a whole, no less than of the country as a whole, that it is a veritable calamity to achieve a temporary triumph by violation or evasion of the law; and we are the best friends of the man of property; we show ourselves the staunchest upholders of the rights of property, when we set our faces like flint against those offenders who do wrong in order to acquire great wealth or who use this wealth as a help to wrong-doing.

Wrong-doing is confined to no class. Good and evil are to be found among both rich and poor, and in drawing the line among our fellows we must draw it on conduct and not on worldly possessions. In the abstract most of us will admit this. In the concrete we can act upon such doctrine only if we really have knowledge of and sympathy with one another. If both the wage-worker and the capitalist are able to enter each into the other's life, to meet him so as to get into genuine sympathy with him, most of the misunderstanding between them will disappear and its place will be taken by a judgment broader, juster, more kindly, and more generous; for each will find in the other the same essential human attributes that exist in himself. It was President McKinley's peculiar glory that in actual practice he realized this as it is given to but few men to realize it; that his broad and deep sympathies made him feel a genuine sense of oneness with all his fellow-Americans, whatever their station or work in life, so that to his soul they were all joined with him in a great brotherly democracy of the spirit. It is not given to many of us in our lives actually to realize this attitude to the extent that he did; but we can at least have it before us as the goal of our endeavor, and by so doing we shall pay honor better than in any other way to the memory of the dead President whose services in life we this day commemorate.

When the President had concluded his address, and the applause subsided, Governor Harris announced the hymn "America," and the entire audience rose in unison to voice in glorious melody the ardor of their loyalty. Then with the last words of the majestic anthem but dying from his lips, the Right Reverend Ignatius F. Horstmann, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland, advanced to the center of the rostrum and brought the ceremonies to a dignified and impressive close in the following words:

We have come to the end of this simple, impressive and solemn ceremony. I have been asked to give the benediction. To me it is, indeed, a privilege and a pleasure to stand here to-day beside the tomb of my dear, departed friend, William McKinley, the late President of this Republic, and to give public expression to the great esteem in which I held him during life, and to the deep reverence I have for his memory, now that he is gone.

The world is ruled more by ideals than ideas. It is good for us all to have ideals—men of character to look up to. We have had them in the past, and we have them still, in this, our beloved land, and we thank God for this inestimable blessing to mankind and especially to our own countrymen.

From illustrious names in our country's history, names like Washington, Lincoln and McKinley, let youth draw its inspiration. Let the character of our young manhood be molded on models like these. They were great men all of them, and great in the measure in which they were good—men of pure lives, men who were tried and found true, in a word, men who were men. Their domestic life was blameless, and their public life no less. Conscience ruled them. They realized that duty was paramount, duty to God and man, and they strove earnestly in the fulfillment of theirs; and now they are in the hands of their Judge, and we, on our part, thank God for their work.

Almighty God, we thank Thee for this memorial, which has been set up here in the midst of our people, to perpetuate the name of a great and good man, the late lamented President of this Republic. We give Thee praise to-day for the life of William McKinley. May this tomb—this monument, erected to his memory by a grateful nation—ever remain to teach our children, and our children's children, that true greatness is founded upon virtue, and that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

The Holy Spirit, speaking of the heroes of Jewish history, bids us praise men of renown, and our fathers in their generation; their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth unto generation and generation—forever. William McKinley was such a hero; he was truly a man of renown; his name will ever live in the history of our country as a great, a good, a pure man, a wise and prudent statesman, an honor and a glory to the Presidency of this grand Republic.

While we thank God for the example of this noble life which was vouchsafed us, and for the inspiration, which we trust it will be to many, may we always keep in reverent memory the name of William McKinley, and strive our best to imitate the virtues which he practiced.

May the name of the Lord be blessed, now and forever. Our help is in the name of the Lord who made heaven and earth.

And may the blessing of Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, descend upon us all, and upon our beloved country, and abide with us forever. Amen.

CHAPTER VI

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE McKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL CANTON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER, 1907

ARTHUR R. TURNBULL, Chairman

Executive Committee

Henry W. Harter
Andrew M. McCarty
George B. Frease
William L. Day
Samuel W. Hall
J. L. Robb
Alfred C. Eynon
Charles C. Upham
Julius Whiting, Jr.
Frank E. Case
William R. Zollinger
John E. Monnot
Edgar A. Bowman
J. J. Clark
Emil A. Reinkendorff
Charles A. Dougherty
L. T. Cool

Committee on Decoration:

William R. Zollinger
Raymond B. Kenny
William D. Caldwell
James C. Burnheimer
Robert S. Bell
Percy Dittenhafer
George Gresser
Frank A. Luther

Committee on Invitations:

Andrew M. McCarty
Charles Kriehbaum
Thomas F. Turner
Josiah Hartzell
A. Donald McCarty
James J. Grant

Committee on Reception:

Julius Whiting, Jr.
Robert S. Shields
Johnson Sherrick
Harry C. Haight
George H. Clark
John C. Scott
Ivanhoe Huntington
John C. Welty
William R. Timken
Percy L. McLain
David B. Day
Stuart S. Kurtz
Josiah Hartzell
Jeremiah H. Kenny
George H. Laughlin
Charles C. Bow
Gordon M. Mather
Joseph Dick
West L. Alexander
James Flohr
Augustus Vignos
Joseph H. Dumoulin

Committee on Finance:

Frank E. Case
Charles W. Keplinger
John B. Brothers
Louis A. Loichot

Committee on Speakers:

Henry W. Harter
Ralph S. Ambler
Atlee Pomerene

Committee on Press:

George B. Frease
John P. Williams
Howard Unkefer
Raymond B. Kenny
A. B. McFarland
E. E. Smith
J. W. Richards
J. C. Deidrick
John M. Danner
William H. Cavanah
Josiah Hartzell
J. S. Wilhelm
William N. Albee
Burton Knisely
William R. Thom
Alex Von Landberg
James A. Welker
W. H. Wible
T. B. C. Voges
Harry Colley
C. C. Lloyd
T. T. O'Malley

Committee on Transportation:

William L. Day
Harry H. Hill
William L. Stolzenbach
Peter Miller
John P. Williams
Dr. L. D. Blanchard
J. George Kramer
Luther Day
Gilbert Marsh
Oliver Little
J. F. Allen

Committee on Civic Organization and Parade:

Alfred C. Eynon
John Neiderhauser
L. M. Bachtel
Henry W. Smith
John G. A. Richter
Dr. T. J. Phillips
Dr. Ralph O. Shoop
Edward E. Bender
Harry Frease

Committee on Municipal Affairs:

Samuel W. Hall
George H. Legget
M. L. Smith
E. S. Folk
Charles C. Lloyd
Ray Harbert
T. W. Dunwoodie
A. A. Ashbrook
J. F. Buchman
D. N. Owen
Fred H. Sanders
J. A. Brooks
August R. Lauffer
L. B. Ohliger
John T. Blake
Thomas J. Bidwell
Jacob P. Fawcett
John P. Williams
G. J. Naftzger
Ira A. Aungst
Joseph Munter
James Fielding
Robert O. Mesnar

Committee on Entertainment:

Edgar A. Bowman
Thomas K. Harris
Walter Shaffer
John J. McMahon
Jackson W. Pontius
C. Sumner McDowell
Frank James
Robert A. Pollock
A. C. Fenwick
William Feller
Edward P. Morrow
L. T. Cool
James A. Welker

Committee on G. A. R.:

J. J. Clark
Nathan Holloway
Henry Bixler
Henry S. Moses
Hosea R. Jones

Committee on Mounted Escort:

Charles A. Dougherty
Andrew M. McCarty
John Rommel
William B. Gschwend

Committee on Music:

Emil Reinkendorff
Carey E. McAfee
Ralph M. Brown
G. E. Krause
Perry Van Horn
Emil Schilling
Mrs. William H. Smith
Adam Shorb
James U. Fogle
Hugo Standke
William F. Voges
Albert Frey
Miss Sarah Lavin
Fred A. Ballard
Dr. Harlan Dudley
W. E. Strassner
Frank A. Weaver

Committee on Souvenirs:

John E. Monnot
Louis E. Deuble
John C. Harmony

Committee on Military Organization:

John L. Robb
Frank Ballard

Committee on County Affairs:

Charles C. Upham
Abram W. Agler
Roscoe C. McCulloch

Committee on Review:

John E. Monnot
Charles A. Dougherty
Samuel W. Hall

CHAPTER VII

THE GRAND REVIEW

ORDER OF THE PARADE OF ORGANIZED BODIES BEFORE THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE TRUSTEES OF THE McKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION AND THEIR GUESTS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES DICK, *Chief Marshal*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HARRY FREASE, *Assistant Chief Marshal*

PLATOON OF CAVALRY, TROOP "B," OHIO NATIONAL GUARD

Major-General Charles Diek, Chief Marshal

PERSONAL STAFF

Captain Ira I. Morrison (retired), Ohio National Guard.
Lieutenant John L. Bond, Nineteenth United States Cavalry.
Lieutenant Leo B. Dannemiller, Eleventh United States Infantry.
Lieutenant John C. Moore, Seventh United States Infantry.

MILITARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Colonel George M. Wright, Chief of Staff.
Colonel Worthington Kautzman, Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Barton Adams, Inspector-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver H. Hughes, Chief Quartermaster.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frank M. Ritezel, Chief Commissary.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund C. Brush, Chief Surgeon.
Lieutenant-Colonel George C. King, Chief Ordnance Offieer.
Major Charles B. Winder, Inspector Small Arms Praetice.

HONORARY STAFF

Brigadier-General George R. Gyger (retired), Ohio National Guard.
Colonel Curtis V. Hard, (retired), Ohio National Guard.
Colonel Edward S. Bryant, Seeond Infantry, Ohio National Guard.
Colonel Lloyd W. Howard, Sixth Infantry, Ohio National Guard.

Colonel Charles S. Ammel, Fourth Infantry, Ohio National Guard.
Colonel Charles F. Hake, Jr., First Infantry, Ohio National Guard.
Colonel Herbert G. Catrow, Third Infantry, Ohio National Guard.
Colonel Harry D. Knox, Seventh Infantry, Ohio National Guard.
Major John C. Fulton, Ninth Infantry, Ohio National Guard.
Captain Lewis W. Jacquith, Second Company, Signal Corps, Ohio National Guard.
Captain Holland C. Webster, First Company, Signal Corps, Ohio National Guard.
Captain Grant S. Taylor, Second Battery, Field Artillery, Ohio National Guard.
Major Emmit F. Taggart, Ohio National Guard.
Captain Harry J. Blackburn (retired), Ohio National Guard.
Colonel J. J. Clark.
Major A. Vignos.
Mr. Harry S. Quine.
Mr. L. M. Bachtel.
Dr. T. J. Phillips.
Colonel W. S. Ruhl, S. of V. Reserves.

McKinley Escort Troop

Colonel George W. Perrine, commanding.

Major Alfred Garner
Captain John J. Zaiser
Captain Alonzo Owen
Captain George F. Miller
Captain A. Fournace
Dr. W. S. Foulks
Robert Lind
Samuel Smith
D. W. Skinner
Thomas L. St. John
Samuel Thompson
Harry J. Planton
Fred Phillipson
Joseph Van Nostrand
Charles N. Vicary
George Lindsey
Harvey W. Zaiser
Dr. Charles Elson
F. L. Cole
W. A. Lytle
J. W. Staudt
First Lieutenant John Higgins
Sergeant Uriah R. Henry
George W. Howenstine
F. G. Loutzenheiser
D. M. Harmon
Frank Taft
Fred Frey
Dr. T. C. McQuate
John Fasnacht
Ray L. Hoover
A. Ashbrook

Emmet Archer	Theo. Hiller
William E. Homer	Frank Marburger
William B. Perkins	Henry Weber
Elden Haymaker	George Melbourne
Penrose Bressler	Robert S. Bell
Adam Ulman	James K. Lynch
John E. Figley	E. L. Taylor

Dr. W.G. McConky

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Frease, Assistant Chief Marshal, and Staff.

FIRST DIVISION

General R. B. Brown, Past Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army Republic, Marshal, and Staff.

First Brigade

Colonel W. S. Rogers, Department Commander, Grand Army Republic, Brigade Commander, and Staff.

Twelfth United States Cavalry Band, mounted.

Troop "B," Ohio National Guard, Guard of Honor.

Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; J. S. Ellen, President, commanding.

William McKinley Post, No. 25, G. A. R., of Canton, Colonel J. J. Clark, commanding.

George D. Harter Post, No. 555, G. A. R., of Canton, Captain H. T. Moses, commanding.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, led by S. Kline, color-bearer.

Trescott Post, No. 10, G. A. R., of Salem, W. B. McCord, commanding.

Buckeye Post, No. 12, G. A. R., of Akron, Henry Acker, commanding.

Given Post, No. 133, G. A. R., of Wooster, S. Richabaugh, commanding.

Hart Post, No. 134, G. A. R., of Massillon, E. T. Edgoe, commanding.

William McKinley Camp, Veterans of Foreign Service, of Pittsburg, Thomas A. Devine, commanding.

Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Veteran Drum Corps.

Uniform Rank Sons of Veterans, of Cleveland, Captain F. A. Edmonds, commanding.

Memorial Post, No. 141, G. A. R., of Cleveland, James Dwyer, commanding.

John C. Fremont Post, No. 729, G. A. R., of Alliance, J. A. Stambaugh, commanding.

Tod Post, No. 29, G. A. R., of Youngstown, J. M. Thompson, commanding.
United Spanish War Veterans, Joseph Freed, commanding.
Canton Camp, No. 55, of Canton, Joseph Snyder, commanding.
Akron Camp, No. 51, of Akron, H. C. Federlee, commanding.
Fife and Drum Corps.
Henry Kaldenbaugh Camp, No. 5, Sons of Veterans, of New Philadelphia, W. F. Hurst, commanding.

Second Brigade

Sir Knight A. C. Eynon, Brigade Commander, and Staff.
Fourth United States Infantry Band.
Gate City Guards of Atlanta, Georgia, Captain L. D. White, commanding.
Grand Army Band of Allegheny, Pennsylvania.
Washington Infantry of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, First Lieutenant William Kline, commanding.
Military Section, Dana Musical Institute of Warren, Ohio, W. H. Dana, President, commanding.
Great Western Band, of Akron.
Officials and citizens of Akron, Ohio, Captain J. C. Bloomfield, commanding.
Alliance City Band, of Alliance.
McKinley Republican Club of Alliance, Fred Van Depburg, commanding.
Tippecanoe Drum Corps of Cleveland.
Tippecanoe Club Drill Corps of Cleveland, Captain A. B. McClearnon, commanding.
McKinley Commemoration Club of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
First Section, Hospital Corps, Ohio National Guard, of Zanesville, Ohio.

SECOND DIVISION

Brigadier-General William V. McMaken, Marshal, and Staff.

First Brigade

Eminent Sir John H. Gibson, Right Eminent Grand Commander, Knights Templar of Ohio, Brigade Commander.
Daniel Holwick, Chief of Staff, and Staff.
Twenty-third United States Infantry Band.
Grand Commandery Officials, Knights Templar of Ohio—in carriages.
Fiala's Military Band, of Canton.
Canton Commandery, No. 38, Knights Templar, Charles Dickerhoof, Eminent Commander.

Pittsburg Commandery Band.

Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, J. H. Niebaum, Eminent Commander.

Allegheny Commandery Band.

Allegheny City Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar, W. H. Hamilton, acting Eminent Commander.

Massillon City Band.

Massillon Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, H. B. Conrad, Eminent Commander.

Chicago Junction Band.

Norwalk Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, F. B. Suydam, Eminent Commander.

Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard Band, of Akron.

Akron Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, R. F. Palmer, Eminent Commander.

Hope Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templar, of Bellaire, Charles P. Ryan, Eminent Commander.

Quaker City Band, of Salem.

Salem Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar, F. Miles, Eminent Commander.

Cambridge City Band.

Cambridge Commandery, No. 47, Knights Templar, W. N. Wood, Eminent Commander.

Reeves Military Band, of Canal Dover.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 51, Knights Templar, of Uhrichsville, J. W. Lineberger, Eminent Commander.

Pilgrim Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templar, of East Liverpool.

Thayer Fifth Regiment, Ohio National Guard Band, of Canton.

Canton Lodges of Masons, John Willis, Marshal.

Second Brigade

General T. W. Minshul, Commander Ohio Brigade, U. R. Knights of Pythias, Brigade Commander.

Colonel L. G. Hunt, Chief of Staff, and Staff.

Grand Army Band, of Canton.

Eighth Regiment, U. R. Knights of Pythias, of Ohio, Colonel C. Shem, Jr., commanding.

Mansfield Company, No. 10, Captain G. O. Hubbs, commanding.

Ashland Company, No. 39, C. W. Swineford, commanding.

New Philadelphia Company, No. 116, Captain A. Limbach, commanding.

Canton Company, No. 38, Captain Fred T. Metz, commanding.

Alliance Company, No. 85, Captain L. A. Fuhr, commanding.

Ohio State Band, of Niles.

Massillon Company, No. 73, Captain J. W. Cameron, commanding.

Miles Company, No. 18, Captain Souder, commanding.

Lisbon Company, No. 60, Captain Lodge Riddle, commanding.

Cuyahoga Falls Band.

Twelfth Regiment, U. R. Knights of Pythias, of Ohio, Colonel J. H. Burt, commanding.

Akron Company, No. 21, Captain E. T. Crisp, commanding.

Akron Company, No. 66, Captain A. E. Limric, commanding.

Cuyahoga Falls Company, No. 84, Captain C. F. Wilcox, commanding.

Kent Company, No. 49, Captain B. L. Farnum, commanding.

Ravenna Company, No. 97, Captain H. L. Smith, commanding.

Warren Company, No. 103, Captain M. J. Van Gorder, commanding.

Sixth Regiment, U. R. Knights of Pythias, Colonel J. E. Hershberger, commanding.

Tiffin Company, No. 17, Captain F. Guss, commanding.

Tiffin Company, No. 50, Captain N. J. Brown, commanding.

Sandusky Company, No. 13, Captain H. G. Close, commanding.

Arlington Band, of Bellaire, Ohio.

Eleventh Regiment, U. R. Knights of Pythias, of Ohio, Colonel J. A. Moore, commanding.

Uhrichsville Company, No. 67, Captain V. E. Benson, commanding.

Tuscarawas Company, No. 76, Captain P. G. Lanning, commanding.

Newcomerstown Company, No. 87, Captain M. J. Julien, commanding.

Bellaire Company, No. 92, Captain J. F. Moore, commanding.

Canal Dover Company, No. 100, Captain E. H. Von Kaenel, commanding.

Mineral City Company, No. 78, Captain J. Limbaugh, commanding.

East Liverpool Company, No. 62, Captain F. T. Hall, commanding.

Second Regiment, U. R. Knights of Pythias, of Cleveland, Colonel C. K. Bittchofsky, commanding.

Cleveland Company, No. 3, Captain W. D. Richner, commanding.

Cleveland Company, No. 65, Captain Josh Tronstein, commanding.

Marine Band, of Canton.

Knights of Pythias Lodges, of Canton; H. Ross Ake, Marshal.

Buckeye Lodge No. 11.

Lilly Lodge No. 362.

Canton Lodge No. 589.

Third Brigade

General A. R. Stocker, Commander Ohio Patriarchs Militant Brigade.
George Ressler, Chief of Staff, and Staff.
Orrville Band.
Wooster Canton, No. 77, Patriarchs Militant; Captain Forbes Alcock, commanding.
Warren Canton, No. 79, Patriarchs Militant; Captain F. J. Mackey, commanding.
Canton Canton, No. 80, Patriarchs Militant; Captain John Keller, commanding.
Stanwood Band.
Odd Fellows Lodges of Canton; William P. Wells, Marshal.
Nimisilla Lodge No. 39.
Manheim Lodge No. 408.
Stark Lodge No. 513.

Fourth Brigade

John G. A. Richter, State Secretary, Junior Order United American Mechanics.
Brigade Commander and Staff.
Nirella Band, of Pittsburg.
Pittsburg Lodge, No. 11, B. P. O. Elks; Exalted Ruler William N. Beuham, commanding.
Modern Woodmen of America, of Akron.
Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Canton; Charles Neithercoat, Marshal.
Washington Council No. 12.
Oliver Wendell Holmes Council No. 41.
Patrick Henry Council No. 84.
James A. Garfield Council No. 118.
William McKinley Council No. 218.

The parade was formed in column of sections (or platoons) of twelve files each, closed to half distance, and started south on Market Street from the McKinley Home at the corner of Louis Avenue, promptly at 10:45 o'clock A. M. The head of the column reached the reviewing stand, between Tuscarawas and Seventh Streets, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., and the parade was there reviewed

by the President of the United States, the rear of the column passing at 12:00 o'clock noon. From the reviewing stand the parade passed over the following line of march:

On Market Street southward to Tenth Street, passing in review before the President of the United States at the Public Square (the reviewing stand being on the west side of the Public Square, south of Tuscarawas Street); thence on Tenth Street to Cleveland Avenue; thence on Cleveland Avenue to Tuscarawas Street; thence on Tuscarawas Street, passing the school children at the High School Building, to Cassilly Street; thence on Cassilly Street to Linden Avenue; thence on Linden Avenue to the entrance to the approaches to the Mausoleum; thence along the northeastern approach to the Plaza, which was reached at 11:40 A. M. and cleared at 12:40 P. M.; thence across the Plaza westward into Westlawn Cemetery, and around southward along the main avenue through the cemetery to Kentucky Avenue; thence on Kentucky Avenue to Tuscarawas Street; thence eastward on Tuscarawas Street to High Street; thence on High Street to Eighth Street; thence on Eighth Street to Market Street; thence on Market Street to the Public Square, where the parade passed in review before the Chief Marshal, whose position was on the east side of the Public Square midway between Tuscarawas Street and Seventh Street; immediately after which the parade was dismissed, at 1:45 o'clock P. M.

CHAPTER VIII

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE McKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION ON JUNE 10, 1912

BY MYRON T. HERRICK, TREASURER

Office of Treasurer
THE McKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION
127 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio

June 10, 1912.

To the Board of Trustees of the McKinley National Memorial Association:

I beg to submit hereunder a report in condensed form of receipts and of disbursements, and of the state of the funds, as appears on the books of the treasurer of your Association at the close of business this day:

RECEIPTS

Contributions			
Souvenir Certificate Sales	$ 17,448.24		
Less expense entailed	6,723.10	$ 10,725.14	
Endless-Chain Letters	14,140.47		
Less expense entailed	314.43	13,826.04	
Knights of Pythias	4,254.30		
Less expense entailed	725.00	3,529.30	
Masonic Orders	3,624.85		
Less expense entailed	700.00	2,924.85	
Florists of America	589.04		
Less expense entailed	189.04	400.00	
Grand Army of the Republic		3,358.15	
Ohio Bankers' Association		1,515.00	
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers		542.00	
Nat'l Association of Letter Carriers		686.50	
Junior Order United Amer. Mechanics		105.00	
Endowment Fund Subscriptions		76,842.54	
All other contributions	514,882.90		
Less expense of auxiliaries	12,339.52	502,543.38	$616,997.90
Other Receipts			
Interest on Funds and Investments		$ 98,934.89	
Premiums on Investments		2,515.64	
Miscellaneous Receipts		2,175.07	103,625.60
Total Receipts			$720,623.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Construction	$558,452.91	
Land	26,296.01	
Secretary Expense	51,706.15	
Treasurer Expense	2,936.25	
Dedication Expense	2,923.74	
Maintenance Expene	12,791.24	
Miscellaneous Expense	3,164.42	
Total Disbursements		$658,270.72
Excess Receipts over Disbursements		$ 62,352.78
Present Worth		
Cash Balance in Banks	$ 2,199.67	
Investments in Bonds and Stocks, Cost	56,843.33	
Souvenir Books and Medals, and accounts receivable	3,309.78	$ 62,352.78

In addition to the items of resources entering into this report, there will have been earned on July 1, 1912, interest on cash in bank and on investments, amounting to $1,496.62.

The Trustees have sought to provide an endowment of approximately $100,000.00, the income from which was to serve as a maintenance fund for the land and structure, and that the Association might be self-sustaining. This wish has not been fully realized, however, there being presently available $59,043.00 for that purpose. This sum is barely sufficient to provide for the present maintenance requirements of the Association; and unless this endowment fund be increased, should an unforeseen contingency arise, an encroachment upon the principal sum will probably be necessary.

As showing how widespread has been the response made to the appeal of the Association, I include in this report a summary by States of the total in gross of all contributions received:

Alabama	$ 873.82	New Hampshire	$ 854.41
Arkansas	917.69	New Jersey	24,872.77
California	4,460.80	New York	193,541.35
Colorado	5,260.30	North Carolina	1,686.65
Connecticut	3,017.49	North Dakota	952.11
Delaware	65.75	Ohio	100,602.67
District of Columbia	4,499.39	Oregon	553.31
Florida	1,160.14	Pennsylvania	74,576.25
Georgia	1,434.24	Rhode Island	1,125.32
Idaho	890.89	South Carolina	719.35
Illinois	62,426.15	South Dakota	3,062.61
Indiana	13,605.84	Tennessee	2,612.18

Iowa	4,464.25	Texas	1,781.13
Kansas	4,697.79	Utah	1,857.07
Kentucky	2,241.61	Vermont	607.10
Louisiana	1,321.75	Virginia	1,897.52
Maine	3,724.10	Washington	10,021.98
Maryland	14,567.67	West Virginia	2,922.71
Massachusetts	6,828.60	Wisconsin	11,674.75
Michigan	9,172.64	Wyoming	654.45
Minnesota	9,904.10	Alaska	487.70
Mississippi	364.08	Arizona	1,398.39
Missouri	5,933.23	Indian Territory	1,242.68
Montana	2,406.56	New Mexico	1,227.35
Nebraska	2,873.05	Oklahoma	2,279.10
Nevada	381.10	Foreign—Sundry	36,285.05

Respectfully submitted,

THE MCKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,

Myron T. Herrick, Treasurer.

THE NATION'S MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM McKINLEY

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
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